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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

FEB 25 '50

Volume 157 No. 9 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | February 27, 1950

U. S. Eases Rules On Surplus Plants

A substantial liberalization of the national security clause contained in contracts for the disposal of surplus government war plants was announced last week by the Munitions Board and the General Services Administration.

Designed to make disposal of the plants more attractive to prospective buyers or lessees, the modifications announced will apply to future contracts covering the fifty-six plants remaining in the national industrial reserve.

The two principle changes in the clause are:—(1) makes plain that its purpose is to guarantee to the government the first claim on items produced in a defense program, and that recapture is called for only as a last resort, and (2) generally gives the lessee the same advantages as an outright purchaser, including continuation of operations under a defense contract, and compensation in the event the government exercises its option to take over the plant.

The former clause did not provide that a lessee of a national industrial reserve plant could continue in operation as a government contractor. Also, no provision was made for reimbursement to a lessee in the event the plant was recalled by the government for defense production.

Applies to Future Disposal

The Munitions Board and General Services Administration stated that the new clause, which will apply only to future disposals of property in the national industrial reserve, is more flexible and can be adjusted to the special conditions which may apply to particular plants or pieces of property. At the same time, it fully protects the government's interest in the plants for national defense purposes.

One change which is expected to have marked effect on the desirability of these surplus plants relates to maintenance. Formerly the owners or lessees were required to maintain the property in such condition that it could be reconverted to its original use and production capacity

—*Continued on page 41*

Olive Oil Controls Lifted

All types of olive oil were removed from import control by the Department of Agriculture last week. The action, effective February 25, was in line with the department's general policy of encouraging export and import trade by removing at the earliest possible dates the import controls over specific commodities which are normally imported into the United States.

Problems of Achieving Safe Use of Solvents

By E. M. Adams

The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
The Biochemical Research Department

Summarization of contribution to 1949 Chemical Conference of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation. Printed here with permission of the foundation.

At the present time, those individuals and concerns responsible for the manufacture, distribution, and use of solvents, and products containing solvents, are under increasing compulsion from various sources to assure the safe use of their products. The existence of a safety problem in the use of solvents is evident from the repeated occurrences of poisoning or other injury. The increasing demand for the elimination of these difficulties is manifest by current legal developments, by the activities and requirements of insurance companies, and by the widespread activities of official, industrial, and labor groups in matters of safety.

For maximum effectiveness, measures to assure the safe use of solvents must be directed at the basic causative factors responsible for difficulty. A detailed examination of the reported instances of injury reveals many causative factors, but most of these are specific for the individual circumstances and are of limited importance. On the other hand, one finds a few that have general application and relatively great importance.

Difficulties Are Specialized

In the first instance, it appears highly significant that a very large proportion of the difficulties, and nearly all those of a serious nature, have occurred in small, special and incidental types of jobs, not in routine industrial operations under technical supervision. Time after time the report of difficulty concerns an individual or small industrial unit and a special cleaning job on building, furniture, fabrics, machinery or parts. Even in large industrial units, difficulty has occurred with significant frequency in some special cleaning or repair job.

The consequences of this circumstance are obvious: measures to assure the safe use of solvents must be effective for small and irregular jobs, and they must reach a vast number of widely scattered individuals or small groups.

An analysis of the various reports of injury by solvents will show that many of the causes are specific for individual cases; examples are the failure or inadequacy of ventilation, the breakdown of machinery or other emergency necessitating unusual operations, failure of the regular solvent supply, or the substitution of solvents. Because of their limited application and the specific nature of their correction, these causes are of minor importance. On the other hand, there are two factors, attributable to the individual person, that have general application and relatively great importance. These are, first, a lack of adequate "safety consciousness," and second, an ignorance of or a misunderstanding of the toxic properties of the solvent. These two causes are particularly important because, to a very large extent, they render ineffectual all specific measures to attain the safe use of solvents. By contrast, when individuals possess an adequate safety consciousness and are properly informed, minimal efforts are required to achieve safe operation.

The state of mind described as "lack of safety consciousness" is fully recognized by everyone who has participated in a safety program. Such a state was undoubtedly responsible for the action of the individual who twice entered a closed compartment containing liquid solvent, to be rendered unconscious both times, and probably, for the action of the two men who attempted to clean the underside of a car by spraying liquid solvent from a grease-pit beneath. In many cases this state of mind is due to "absent mindedness" or "day dreaming"; in many others, it is due to lack of proper background or education.

Toxic Hazards Misunderstood

It seems almost unnecessary to point out the means of correcting this attitude in the individual person; education and publicity are obviously the answer, and extensive safety programs are being conducted both within industry and without. There may be reason, however, to point out two desirable accomplishments. First, more educational effort should be devoted to "toxic hazards," particularly to the explanation of their true nature and significance. Even now, "toxicity" to many persons is a poorly understood and somewhat frightening danger; substances are either harmless or deadly poisonous. Such poor understanding can not permit the intelli-

—*Continued on page 58*

Synthetic Rubber Plan Getting Little Support

The administration's new plan for control of the production and use of synthetic rubber and for the disposal of the synthetic rubber plants appeared headed for the discard last week. Hearings before the house armed services committee revealed clearly that members favor doing nothing more at this time than, possibly, to extend the present program for three or five years.

It had been proposed to congress by the President that the present program, expiring June 30, be replaced by providing for ten years of government control over output and consumption and that the government begin disposing of the plants to private industry under certain specific guides that were intended to prevent the plants falling into the hands of the big members of the rubber industry.

It was proposed that the new law require the production of synthetic rubber only to the minimum needed for national security. The figure might conceivably vary from year to year, depending on imports and stockpile requirements of natural rubber. The present law requires the consumption of 222,000 tons annually and maintenance of an additional 665,000 tons capacity in standby condition.

Program Hampers Foreign Trade

Reviewing the administration's policy on rubber, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer warned of a conflict between the present law and the program of expanding international trade. He said that plans for expanding this trade would be hampered if synthetic rubber is required to be produced in excess of minimum security needs. This is because natural rubber is one of the largest United States imports and is the biggest dollar earner for the sterling area.

Led by Representative Carl Vinson, of Georgia, chairman, committee members, however, disputed the arguments of the secretary. Mr. Vinson said that he could not see how the administration's proposed new rubber legislation would guarantee national security any better than the present law.

Making one objection after another to the secretary's statements, the chairman expressed the belief that the only sensible thing to do is to extend the 1948 law, as is, for three to five years. He said he felt this way because of the uncertainty about world conditions. In view of the H bomb and the A bomb, he said, it is not possible to think in terms of ten years ahead.

Representative W. Sterling Cole, of New York, and Representative Paul W. Schafer, of Michigan, agreed with Mr. Vinson. "I can't see why industry is any better position now to take over synthetic rubber plants than it was two years ago," Mr. Cole remarked.

Industry Witness Heard

It had been planned to end the consideration of the administration's program without taking time to hear any industry witnesses, but the committee changed its mind later and allotted two days for industry testimony. The first witness heard was R. C. Joplin, Phillips Petroleum Company, who favored disposing of the plants to private industry but expressed opposition to the plans of the administration.

Rather than discourage monopolies, the plan proposed would encourage them, he said, because it throws around the sale "restrictions that would place the entire control of the manufacture, use and sale of synthetic rubber in the hands of a few large rubber companies."

Price Trend Turns Upward

For the first time since the first week in January, there was a rise last week in the overall price level of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. The increase in the index number was 0.4 point, not enough to recover what had been lost in the current month.

Price changes were numerous; but they were not widely distributed: more than 57 percent of them were in botanical drugs and spices, another 16 percent were in essential oils. Heavy chemicals were not affected, and the only changes in the fine chemical division were reductions in some octyl phthalates and several medicinal alkaloids.

Prices of fatty and essential oils were strongly on the upside, there being twenty advances and but one reduction in those divisions. Copra and castor beans were among the advances, and the customarily upped group of edible vegetable oils was accompanied by two animal oils. Bigger interest in feedstuffs brought advances in two oilseed meals and moved dried blood and tankage to the upside.

The price changes in botanical drugs and spices were closely divided, with a bit of advantage for the downside. One of the spice changes on each side was similarly reflected in changes in derived essential oils. Otherwise there was no significant trend. Cardamom, celery seed, and red pepper had representatives on both sides. No highly important botanical drugs were changed, but the reductions in alkaloids affected atropine, eserine, and sparteine. Those changes gave the drug division a lower price level.

Taking the markets as a whole, business was spotty. That was true also of most divisions. It was not wholly caused by apathetic demand. Supplies were not plentiful in some chemical lines, especially among coaltar derivatives. In those areas, some materials, benzol in particular, were not available at usual sources, and their costs were advanced by the necessity of paying for longer hauls. That, coupled with the increasing inadequacy of transportation services, made many unwanted gaps in consuming operations. These served as a sort of balance against coal-curtailed producing activity.

Conditions are tightening in some heavy chemicals, even among recently easy salts of nonferrous metals. There has been some higher pricing on 2,4-D and other organic agricultural chemicals. Imports of urea are noticeably heavy. Potash production has not made the recovery that was expected. Potassium chemicals are quite tight. Ammonia and ammonium salts are quite easy.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 24, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949	Feb. 25, 1949
121.3	120.9	124.8	140.1

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1946	1941
January	123.2	142.0	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	121.3	140.4	151.9	135.4	110.3

Alcohol Production Rules Revision Planned by U.S.

A series of amendments to part 182 of regulations covering the production of industrial alcohol were announced last week by the Bureau of Internal Revenue; with a notice to interested parties that thirty days would be allowed for receipt of views and comments. Text of the proposed amendments were printed in the "Federal Register" of February 21. The purposes of the proposed amendments include the following:—

To permit the establishment of an industrial alcohol plant without a bonded warehouse or denaturing plant on the same premises.

To discontinue the proprietor's reports, forms 1439 and 1441.

To discontinue the storekeeper-gauger's reports, forms 1452-A and 1452-B, and to prescribe in lieu thereof a monthly record, form 1686.

To discontinue reporting to the district supervisor, by hospitals and scientific institutions, the receipt of each shipment of tax-free alcohol.

To simplify the procedure governing transfers in bond and tax-free withdrawals of undenatured and denatured alcohol.

To liberalize the requirements concerning temporary suspensions of industrial alcohol plants.

To clarify instructions for painting pipe lines.

Science Foundation Bill Gets House Vote Today

House leaders have scheduled the national science foundation bill (H.R. 4846) for consideration on the floor for passage today under "gag rule" procedure that will bar the offering of any amendments. A two-thirds majority vote will be required for passage.

The bill has been successfully bottled up by the rules committee since it was reported favorably last year by the interstate commerce committee. Opposition to the measure is largely on economy grounds, it being claimed that the national science foundation may eventually entail an annual cost of upwards of $2,000,000,000.

Congress Investigating Trade Export Groups

Congress was urged last week to rewrite the Webb-Pomerene export law to prevent the setting up of import as well as export associations and to strengthen American industry's bargaining power in the world markets. The proposal was advanced by Dr. Myron W. Watkins, consulting economist and former professor of economics at New York University.

A bill carrying out the program is under study by the Celler monopoly investigating committee, with indications that some parts of it are looked upon with merit. However, members appeared to be strongly opposed to the idea of setting up associations in the import field.

At the same time, the committee heard Representative Abraham J. Multer, of New York, recommend a tightening up of the Webb-Pomerene law to prevent it being used by industry to build up monopolies. He accused the Sulphur Export Corporation of refusing to sell sulphur for export except to its own members and criticized the Federal Trade Commission for holding that this is proper and not in violation of the Webb-Pomerene act.

"I think any American exporter should be privileged to buy from the association for export," he said. "A foreign buyer who comes here should be free to buy the same as anyone else."

Celler Interprets Law

Representative Emmanuel Celler, of New York, chairman of the committee, remarked that "if any one of those members would refuse to sell to anyone but themselves for export, it would be a clear violation of the antitrust law. Of course, if one individual of the export association said, 'I won't sell to you' that is legal, but if all band together and say, 'we won't sell to you' that is illegal."

Dr. Watkins told the committee that his proposal for import as well as export associations is an effort to provide a system of cooperative marketing for manufacturers patterned after the farmer cooperative law. He stated that the purpose is to enable the importer or exporter to obtain or dispose of his supplies without exorbitant exactions by some alien authorities.

Big Business Excluded

He said it was truly an historical accident that the Webb-Pomerene law was limited to export associations and he added that the way the law has been written no one can tell just what was intended to be permitted of associations.

He emphasized that his proposal would exclude big business from the benefits of the program by a provision that no manufacturer or processor of a commodity could become a member of the association if his production amounted to 30 percent of the total domestic output, unless the average value of the exports or imports was less than $5,000,000.

Amer. Cyanamid Has Four Propionitriles

The new products development department of the American Cyanamid Company has published data on the physical and chemical properties of four beta substituted propionitriles, of which three are new products. The products are beta-dimethylaminopropionitrile, betaisopropylaminopropionitrile, betamethoxypropionitrile, and betaisopropoxypropionitrile.

The alkylamino compounds are miscible with water, while the alkoxy compounds are soluble to a lesser degree, according to the company, and all four nitriles are soluble in the common organic solvents. Copies of new product bulletin No. 12, describing the compounds, may be obtained from the company at 30 Rockefeller plaza, New York.

Solvay Appoints Merritt Executive Vice-President

Harold F. Merritt has been appointed executive vice-president of the Solvay Sales Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, it was announced last Friday. Mr. Merritt started his business career with Wing & Evans, Inc., in 1913 and, with the exception of two years' service as a World War I flyer, served continuously with the company and with Solvay, which succeeded it. He has been a vice-president of Solvay for nineteen years.

Explosives Rules Changed

A series of minor changes in rules relating to the transportation of explosives and dangerous articles were published on February 24 in the *Federal Register* by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mathieson Names S. deJ. Osborne Treasurer, Herndon Research Head

Stanley deJ. Osborne has been elected a vice-president and treasurer of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, and L. Kermit Herndon has been appointed director of research, the company announced last week.

L. Kermit Herndon

Stanley deJ. Osborne

Mr. Osborne, whose headquarters will be in Baltimore, succeeds Dr. D. P. Morgan, who was named a vice-president and director of the development department with headquarters in New York. He was formerly vice-president of Eastern Airlines, Inc., and, before that, in 1942 to 1944, was special assistant to the rubber director in Washington. Before the war, he had been with the Old Colony Corporation, Boston and the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, New York.

Mr. Herndon, who is currently professor of chemical engineering at Ohio State University, will be in charge of research, pilot plant and market development work, with headquarters at the company's laboratories in Niagara Falls, N. Y. Consulting engineer to the company prior to his present appointment, Dr. Herndon will continue to hold his university post while completing graduate research assignments and supervising Mathieson's Ohio State University research project. He was director of research for the Southern Acid & Sulphur Company, St. Louis, which was acquired by Mathieson last year.

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Sulphur Importing Policy Being Studied by India

The Department of Commerce announced last week that it had received information that India will grant import licenses to import sulphur and lubricating oils pending the formation of a more definite import licensing policy for the period ending next June 30. Licenses for sulphur will be issued only to actual users and licenses for lubricating oils will be granted only to established importers.

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Oleomargarine Taxes Compromise Reached

Senate and house conferees reached a complete agreement last week on differences in the oleomargarin tax repeal bill (H.R. 2023) and all that remains now is for approval of the conference report by the respective houses before the bill goes to the President for his signature. This is expected shortly.

Only one item remained in dispute from the earlier conferences of the conferees. This was the senate amendment that required margarin to be packed in four triangular shapes in packages of not more than one pound. This provision was strongly opposed by the industry because it would mean heavy capital expenditures for new molding machines and place the industry under a burden not imposed on butter manufacturers.

The conference committee eliminated the triangular shape requirements but kept the limitation on the size of the retail packages. The modified amendment also states that the word "margarin" or "oleo" must be printed on the label of the package in type as large as any other type used; the label must contain a statement of all the ingredients used; and each part or parts of the contents of the retail package must be contained in a wrapper which bears the words "oleomargarin" or "margarin" in not smaller than twenty point type.

Other disagreements that had existed in the bill were ironed out at meetings of the conference committee two weeks ago (OPD 2/13/50).

Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison Names Erpenbeck to New Post

Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd., a division of American Home Products Corporation, New York, has appointed William L. Erpenbeck executive vice-president. Mr. Erpenbeck joined the A. S. Boyle company as chief accountant and office manager in 1929, became office manager of American Home Products Corporation in 1938, and comptroller and assistant treasurer in 1941. He was appointed vice-president of Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd., in 1948.

Edgewater Marketing New Ferrous Ammonium Sulphate

The Edgewater Chemical Division, Eimer & Amend, New York, is currently manufacturing a new higher purity grade of ferrous ammonium sulphate for analytical use. When analyzed by American Chemical Society methods, the reagent is said to contain copper, zinc, manganese and phosphates in amounts less than 0.000 percent; ferric iron, 0.005 percent; and insoluble materials, 0.01 percent.

Austria Exporting Nitrogen

Austrian Nitrogen Works in Linz, in addition to satisfying all of the country's domestic requirements, has signed commitments for the export of $7,000,000 worth of nitrogenous fertilizer abroad, according to the Austrian Consulate General last week. Most of the exports will go to the Netherlands, Poland and Egypt in return for crude rubber, food, coal, rice and cotton.

Pfizer Promotes Three

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced three promotions in its internal sales department. Robert H. Briggs, former manager of the company's industrial sales division, has been named assistant general sales manager; Marshall N. deNoyelles has been appointed eastern regional sales manager, and Richard Burnham has been named head of the sales service department.

Burgess Heads Tin Group

G. F. A. Burgess, a joint managing director of the British Metal Corporation, Ltd., has been appointed chairman of the International Tin Research and Development Council, which controls the Tin Research Institute.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Ergostanyl acetate.
Ethylalpha-oxal propionate.
Hexadecyl mercaptan-1.
Octadecyl-mercaptan-1.
Pyridon-n-acetic acid.
Sodium chlorosulphonic acid.
Trihexyl phenidyl 3 - (1-piperidyl)-phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol hydrochloride.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period February 17 to 23 were the following:—

To Belgium-Luxembourg—$100,000 for hides and skins from Latin America.

To Denmark — $800,000 for tinplate, terne plate and black plate from the United States.

To France — $300,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Canada.

To French North Africa—$1,275,000 for petroleum from the United States, Latin America and the Middle East.

To Germany—$875,000 for casein, bones and gluestock and $75,000 for egg albumen from the United States; $135,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Latin America.

To Greece—$125,000 for copper from the United States.

To Netherlands—$50,000 for dipentene, solvenol, and "B" wood rosin, "Belro" resin, tall oil, pine oil, pale balsam, Canadian balsam and tolu balsam, $425,000 for gum rosin, $375,000 for wood rosin, and $110,000 for gum turpentine from the United States; $250,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Latin America.

To Portugal — $480,000 for petroleum from the United States and $182,000 for aluminum from Canada.

To Sweden — $300,000 for chemicals, $300,000 for tinplate, terne plate and black plate, and $80,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States; $300,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Canada.

To United Kingdom—$500,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States and Canada, and $8,000,000 for aluminum from Canada.

Baker Castor Oil Names Finn, Fabry to New Posts

D. R. Finn has been appointed treasurer and Robert Fabry comptroller of the Baker Castor Oil Company, a subsidiary of the National Lead Company, New York. Mr. Finn has been a member of the National Lead Company auditing staff since 1940, and Mr. Fabry joined the Baker organization in 1936 and was appointed assistant treasurer in 1948.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, February 26, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The upswing in business, following the steel strike, continued in February, but at a slower pace than January. The trend appears to have leveled off at the increased rate reached in December and January. Production and back orders have improved: 85 percent holding to increased sales and production schedules. General business would have been much better in February were it not for the retarding effect of the creeping coal shortage. As a result, goods for spring retailing may be slow in reaching dealers' shelves.

The price movement is slowly upward, with a tendency to stabilize. Industrial inventories continue the down trend. Employment is slackening. Buying policy is very conservative, 78 percent within a sixty-day range.

Purchasing agents, comparing their policies on inventory, commitments, and purchasing with a year ago, generally seem to be following the conservative procedures established early in last year's business decline—and find them applicable to present unsettled conditions.

Commodity Prices

The price structure is firming. Fewer declines are reported. Increases, in the main, are belated adjustments of basic steel and transportation costs. Some weakness is reported in distributors' pricing, to move overstocks of shelf items. Fabricated and made-to-order items are in a buyers' market and becoming sharply competitive. Overall, no important movement up or down is looked for in the immediate future.

Inventories

Compared to a year ago, industrial inventories are at a twelve-month low. The trend is still down, though for the past three months a substantial number of companies have found it necessary to increase stocks in support of expanding production schedules. While the continuing coal shortage is causing some unbalance, purchasing men believe the deficiencies will be rapidly made up after the miners go back to work.

Buying Policy

Ninety days is about the top in future coverage; 78 percent report holding within "hand-to-mouth to sixty-day" range. Some advance releases have been made to secure carload deliveries before the coal shortage further reduces rail movements. The short-range commitment policy, generally followed for the past year, is still considered a good purchasing practice.

Employment

The upward climb of employment was reversed in February, with 12 percent more reporting lower payrolls than reported increases. The principal reasons given were the effects of strikes and poor weather conditions in a few areas. Reemployment is on a more selective basis. Screening out inefficient workers is progressing. Productivity is better.

Specific Commodity Changes

The "ups" out-balanced the "downs" in February, but most of the increases were related to adjustments for the steel cost increase.

Showing increases were: — Asbestos, animal glue, box strapping, bolts, work gloves, conduit, drills, electrical fittings, pig iron, leather, lumber, fatty acids, files, forgings, coal, coke, nails, nuts, vegetable oils, paper, phenol, polystyrene, rubber, screws, tacks, textiles, tools, wire rope.

Down were:—Antimony, trucks, brooms, butanol, dry colors, dyestuffs, kerosene, lead pigments, food, mercury, platinum, resins, soap, soda ash, tin, tinned copper wire, zinc oxide.

Hard to get:—Aluminum, brass scrap, coal, copper scrap, pig iron, jute, some lumber, nails, kraft paper, pipe, steel, burlap.

Canada

Canadian general business is decidedly off, compared with conditions in the United States. Production and back-order positions have deteriorated in February. Prices have increased, taking up the slack shown last month between Canadian and United States reports. Inventories are down. Employment is appreciably lower than in the United States. Buying policy is the same overall range, but leaning heavily on the low side of "hand-to-mouth to ninety days." Bad weather and slowdown of exports have affected business. The United States dollar position is improving. Competition due to currency devaluation is still difficult, but is improving.

Dow Building New Ammonia Plant in Tex.

The Dow Chemical Company has started construction on a new $5,000,000 ammonia plant at Freeport, Texas.

The company states that it expects the plant to be completed and in production by late 1950. It will make available refrigeration grade and technical grade anhydrous ammonia in tankcar quantities as well as quantities of aqua ammonia to industrial and agricultural consumers in the South and the Mississippi Valley.

Falk Names Illing Company Linseed Oil Distributor

Falk & Co. has appointed the Harold T. Illing Company distributor of its "Falkolin" linseed oils in Wisconsin, upper Michigan, eastern Minnesota, Iowa and northern Illinois. The Illing organization will operate through the Chicago office of Falk & Co., under the supervision of David Lewis, vice-president in charge of western sales.

Pure Carbonic Appoints Four New Vice-Presidents

Pure Carbonic Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, New York, has appointed four new vice-presidents: A. J. Granata was made vice-president in charge of operating and engineering; L. F. Kilmarx, vice-president in charge of sales; E. C. McClintic, vice-president in charge of traffic; and S. B. Stouffer in charge of distribution.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers—Honk Kong, Venezuela.

Chemical importers, dealers—Costa Rica.

Medicinal and toilet preparation importers, dealers—Newfoundland.

Photographic supply dealers and photographers—Union of South Africa.

Plastic materials manufacturers, molders, etc.—Union of South Africa.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Prospects of ratification of the charter for the International Trade Organization are becoming dimmer by the hour and only the most optimistic are predicting that congress will act favorably on the matter this session. The trouble stems from the difficulty of arousing favorable sentiment in congress. The administration is still keen for the charter, but congress, at best, is only lukewarm.

What is said to be discouraging the legislators, who would be expected to carry the fight for the charter, as much as anything is the actions of Great Britain over the past several years. Due to the necessity of getting dollars, Britain has been forced to every expediency to accomplish this end, but in so doing many of its agreements and actions fly squarely in the face of the ITO aim of a free flow of world commerce.

Some of the things Britain has done which are contradictory to the purposes of ITO are its agreements with Argentina, its controls over exchange, its substitution of sterling oil for American oil in sterling areas, its refusal to permit third countries which are in neither the sterling or dollar areas from buying dollar products for sterling. Great Britain has never indicated any great amount of enthusiasm for the ITO and if it went along at all it would be expected to do so with reservations. Britain certainly isn't expected to look with favor on adopting the charter without reservations until it gets on its feet economically.

Excise Taxes Assailed

There appears to be every likelihood that the house ways and means committee will cut excise taxes much greater than the President and the treasury have recommended. Members are being deluged with appeals from back home for elimination or reduction of this, that, or another tax, and this being an election year, they are hard put to vote otherwise.

The President limited his reductions to the retail excises and to the taxes on rail freight and passenger fares, long-distance telephone and telegraph charges. The "pee-pul," however, are insisting on reductions in admissions, and hidden taxes on various appliances, particularly refrigerators, photographic equipment, light bulbs.

The movie fans are putting on a real show on behalf of the movie industry against the admissions tax. Members, even those who have previously announced their support for cutting or repealing the admissions taxes, are being swamped with mail against the taxes. Being closer to the public than most industries, the movies are making the most of the opportunity of bringing the complaint home to the congressmen.

Settling Advertising Faults

Federal Trade Commissioner Jim Mead is framing up a new approach to false and misleading advertising cases, as well as to antitrust problems coming before the commission. His idea mainly is to

—*Continued on page 34*

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Caustic soda, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (FF-3).

Chemicals, London, England (FF-1, agency); Buenos Aires, Argentina (FF-6, agency); industrial and pharmaceutical, Barranquilla, Colombia (FF-7, agency).

Drugs, Amsterdam, Netherlands (FF-11).

Dyes, Prato, Italy (FF-2, agency).

Essential oils, Rotterdam, Netherlands (FF-10).

Lard, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (FF-3).

Machinery for production of plastics, chemicals, dyes, and pigments, Kenturk, Ireland (FF-8); for plastics processing, Amersfoort, Netherlands (FF-9); for chemical and pharmaceutical manufacture, Karachi, Pakistan (FF-12).

Oilseeds, Tokyo, Japan (FF-4).

Pancreas, frozen, from calves and cattle, Stockholm, Sweden (FF-5).

Plastics materials, Barranquilla, Colombia (FF-7, agency).

TAPPI Reelects Bachmann Pres.

Reelection of Albert E. Bachmann, vice-president and superintendent of the Missisquoi Corporation, Sheldon Springs, Vt., as president of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry was confirmed at the thirty-fifth annual meeting held at the Commodore hotel, New York, on February 20 to 23. Kenneth P. Geohegan, vice-president of Aetna Paper Company Division of Howard Paper Mills, Inc., was reelected vice-president.

Karl O. Elderkin, manager of the Crossett Paper Mills, was reelected to the executive committee and four new committeemen were named. They are Milton Jacobs of the engineering firm of Chas. T. Main, Inc., Boston; Ralph W. Kumler, American Cyanamid Company, New York; George E. Shipman, Donnacona Paper Mills Ltd., Donnacona, Quebec,

Albert E. Bachmann

and Richard P. Price, vice-president and general superintendent of Hammermill Paper Company.

A major portion of the report of the secretary, R. G. MacDonald, was devoted to the amazing growth of both the membership and activity of the association. As of December 31, 1949, individual memberships, with increases of 353 net for the year, broke the 4,000 mark with a total of 4,015. This gain, as well as the gross gain, topped all previous years except 1947.

Mr. MacDonald presented detailed reports on the spring and fall meetings of the organization and pointed out that the

—*Continued on page 79*

Houghton Elects MacDonald Pres.; Carpenter Heads Board

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, has elected William F. MacDonald president, to succeed Aaron E. Carpenter, who has relinquished the presidency, and has been elected chairman of the board of directors. Mr. MacDonald, who will also continue as treasurer, has been associated with the company since 1927. He has served as industrial engineer, credit manager and treasurer, and was named assistant to the president in 1946.

Mr. Carpenter, who will continue as chief executive officer of the company, has been president since 1934. Dr. James T. Eaton, manager of research for the company, has also been elected to the board of directors.

McCarthy Shuts Down Plant's Chemical Unit

McCarthy Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., has shut down the chemical unit of its Winnie, Tex., plant for an indefinite period, it was announced last week. Other units, producing gasoline, butane, propane and LPG products, are to continue in full operation.

James A. Clark, company spokesman, declared that the shutdown of the chemical unit was necessitated by process and equipment changes and increasing costs. The move will not affect the volume of natural gas and distillate used by the company, the full stream of which will be processed by the absorption units of the firm.

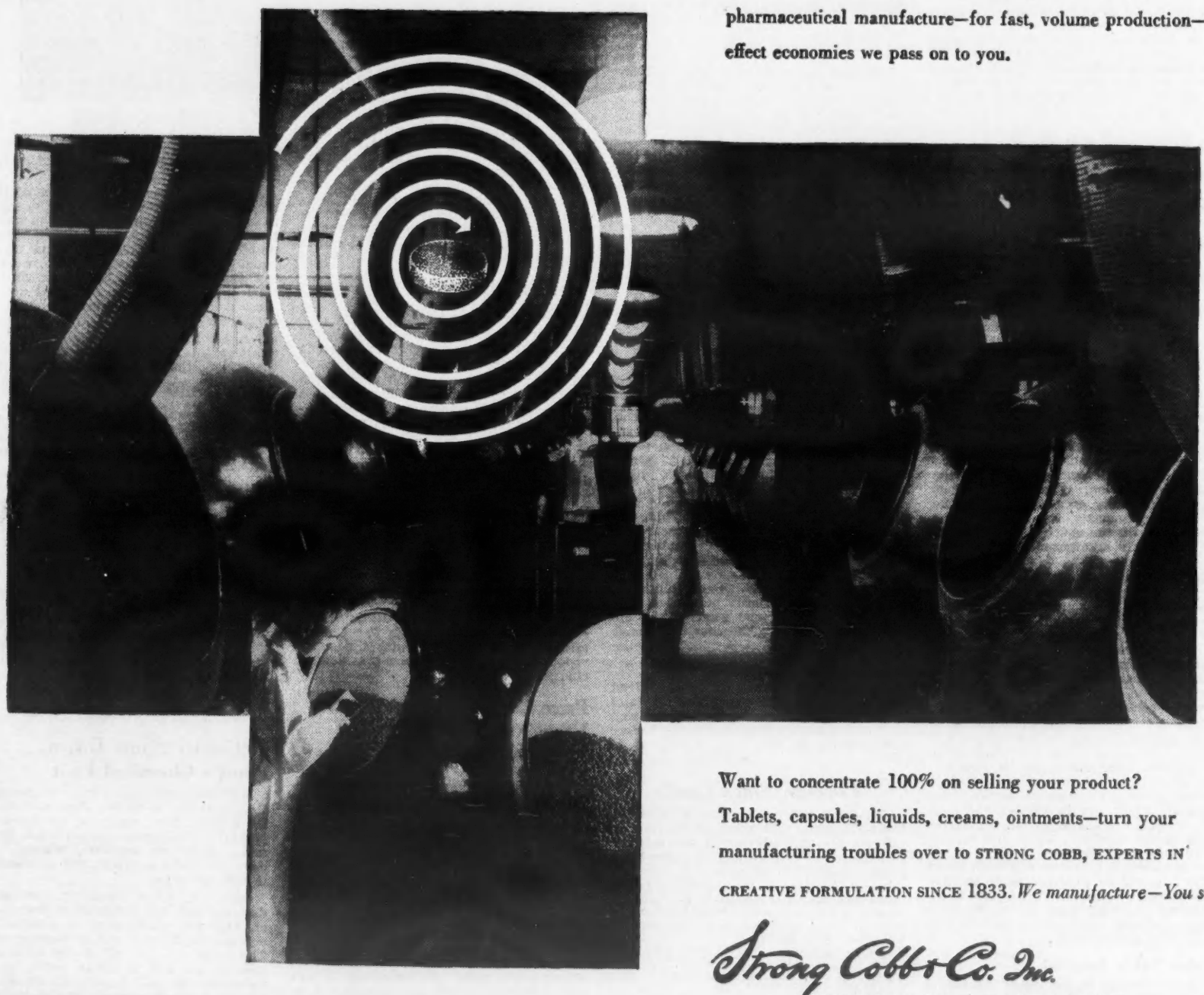
Berle Is Charles

Charles H. Berle, who was recently elected vice-president in charge of the Isco Division of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, was inadvertently called George H. Berle in last week's OPD.

coated tablets
get a good "panning"
from Strong Cobb!

For Strong Cobb has one of the biggest batteries of coating pans in the country—turning out millions upon millions of coated tablets yearly! And despite the staggering quantities of tablets delivered, they are uniform in quality, potency and purity—*batch after batch!*

Naturally, the country's oldest, largest private formula manufacturer is fully precision-equipped in every phase of pharmaceutical manufacture—for fast, volume production—to effect economies we pass on to you.



Want to concentrate 100% on selling your product? Tablets, capsules, liquids, creams, ointments—turn your manufacturing troubles over to STRONG COBB, EXPERTS IN CREATIVE FORMULATION SINCE 1833. *We manufacture—You sell!*

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

STRONG-COBB

Originators and Developers of the AMPIN® for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection

Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 19-21.
American Association of Candy Technologists, annual production conference, Bethlehem, Pa., April 27.
American Chemical Society, 117th national meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., March 26-30; Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, April 9-13; Statler hotel, Detroit, April 16-20.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 27-30; medical section, Statler hotel, Washington, March 2-3.
American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Navy Pier, Chicago, April 24-27.
American Oil Chemists Society, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., May 1-3.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, April 30-May 5.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29-31; midwestern section, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 23-25; western section, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, March 2-4.
American Plant Food Council, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 29-July 2.
American Society for Testing Materials, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, February 27-March 2.
American Spice Trade Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., May 21-24.
American Water Works Association, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, May 21-26.
American Zinc Institute, Statler hotel, St. Louis, April 11-12.
Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 25.
Canadian Gas Association, Manoir Richelieu hotel, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 19-24.
Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials, Chalfonte hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.
Chemical Market Research Association, Statler hotel, Boston, March 30.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (formerly National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers), Drake hotel, Chicago, June 12-13.
Commercial Chemical Development Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 22.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 9; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.
Druggists Supply Corporation, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-10.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel, New York, March 13-15.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 9-11.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 7-10.
Independent Petroleum Association of America, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, May 7-9.
International Microchemical Congress, Graz, Austria, July 2-6.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 7-13.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 19-21.
Metal Powder Show, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 25-26.
National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 11-14.
National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, April 4-7.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, Cleveland, June 12-14. Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, May 19.
National Association of Retail Druggists, Long Beach, Calif., October 15-21.
National Butane-Propane Association, Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, September 18-19.
National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9.
National Cottonseed Products Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 15-17.
National Farm Chemurgic Council, Statler hotel, Washington, March 29-31.
National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 15-18.
National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, April 12-14.
National Plastics Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, March 28-31.
National Sanitary Supply Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 7-10.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 16-21.
Natural Gasoline Association of America, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., April 24-26.
Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 14.
Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-27.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, March 14; joint outing with Manufacturing Chemists Association, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 19-21; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 13.
Tanners Council of America, Spring leather show, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 7-8.
Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 16-18.
United States Pharmacopoeia convention, Statler hotel, Washington, May 9-10.

DCAT to Hear Blandy Explain Health Plan

William H. P. Blandy, president of the newly organized Health Information Foundation, will be principal speaker at the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 9, according to Robert B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., chairman of the program committee.

More than 2,000 representatives of the industry from all sections of the country are expected to attend the dinner and hear

W. H. P. Blandy

Mr. Blandy discuss the opportunity of the drug and chemical industries to contribute to the greater health of the American people. Formation of the Health Information Foundation to collect, develop and disseminate factual information for the public on available and potential facilities for the improvement and better distribution of health services, was revealed on February 2.

The reception preceding the dinner will be held at 6 p.m. in the jade room of the Astor gallery. Dinner will follow an hour later in the grand ballroom, with overflow in the east and west foyers.

Mr. Blandy retired as admiral from the navy on February 1 after thirty-seven years' service. He participated in numerous Pacific campaigns during the last war and was commander of a joint army and navy task force that conducted "operation crossroads," the atomic bomb tests at Bikini.

Water Pollution Control Board Members Reappointed

Presidential reappointment of the six nongovernment members of the eleven man Water Pollution Control Advisory Board has been announced by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing. The appointments will run for another year.

The appointees are:—T. A. Berrigan, chairman of the Merrimack Valley Joint Sewerage Board, Boston; L. A. Danse, supervisor, materials and processes, production engineering section, General Motors Corporation, Detroit; Stanley B. Freeborn, assistant dean, College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley; Michael Klein, chief engineer, office of the president, Borough of Manhattan; Carl D. Shoemaker, conservation director, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, and N. T. Veatch, Black & Veatch, consulting engineer, Kansas City, Mo.

Cosmetic Chemists Plan Spring Meeting May 19

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its spring meeting at the Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, on May 19. Dr. Kenneth Russell, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, has been appointed chairman of the program committee, and communications concerning technical papers should be addressed to him.

Rector to Receive Award

Thomas M. Rector, vice-president of General Foods Corporation, New York, has been chosen to receive the Nicholas Appert Award of the Chicago section of the Institute of Food Technologists. Mr. Rector, who is also chairman of the panel on food of the committee on equipment and materials of the Research and Development Board, will be presented with the award at the decennial conference of the institute at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on May 21 to 25.

Britain's Chemical Industry Expansion Plans Reviewed

The report of the work of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers in its survey of the British chemical industry and detailing its long-term plans and objectives was described by Sir Frederick Bain, deputy chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, London, at the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, held in New York on February 17.

The report dealt with heavy chemicals, industrial gases, fertilizers, dyestuffs, medicinal and other fine chemicals, explosives, plastics and synthetic resins but not the compounding of chemicals to give such products as paints, insecticides and pharmaceutical preparations.

Sir Frederick pointed out that the report shows the total amount of money being spent on research and development by that part of the British chemical industry under review amounts to about £8,500,000 per year. When further plans for expansion of research are completed, and this will involve an additional £8,000,000, he said, it is estimated that the annual research expenditure will amount to about £11,500,000.

New Construction Schemes

"With regard to new construction schemes," he declared, "the report states that 272 firms of the industry as defined had, on December 31, 1948, not less than 927 separate projects of varying magnitude involving a total capital cost of £191,000,000 and this figure includes, of course, rehabilitation on expenditure, in addition to expansion schemes.

"Of these projects about half had already been licensed by the authorities and were in progress and, at the end of 1948, about £43,000,000 had already been spent. If all the schemes listed can go ahead it is estimated that the potential annual production capacity of the chemical industry will be increased by about 70 percent.

Chemicals Production Expansion

"Of the total expenditure of £191,000,000 on these new projects, nearly £43,000,000 will be on plant to manufacture heavy organic chemicals, while plastics manufacture will account for about £22,000,000. Expansion in production of sulphuric acid will account for £11,000,000, while alkali, chlorine and other inorganic acids and salts call for nearly £53,000,000 and industrial gases £4,000,000. Dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, veterinary products and other fine chemicals will require about £25,000,000 and pigments £5,000,000. The sections of the chemical industry that I have mentioned account, therefore, for about 85 percent of the total capital expenditure.

"Expansion in various sections of the industry naturally vary considerably. The biggest expansion will take place in heavy organic chemicals, production of which will increase by about 100 percent. Plastics production will increase by about 80 percent, alkalies (including chlorine), by about 50 percent and other inorganic acids and salts by a little less than this. Production of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers will increase by about 18 percent."

Marvel to Receive Willard Gibbs Medal

The Willard Gibbs Medal has been awarded to Prof. Carl Shipp Marvel of the University of Illinois, wartime leader in the synthetic rubber program, and former president of the American Chemical Society, the society's Chicago section, announced February 24. The award, conferred annually by the section on an outstanding chemist selected by a national jury, will be presented to Dr. Marvel at a dinner on May 19.

The 1950 medalist, who is head of the department of organic chemistry in the University of Illinois, directed an important part of the World War II research on synthetic rubber and also served from 1944 to 1946 as chairman of the National Research Council's panel on synthesis of antimalarial drugs and as a member of the board for the coordination of malaria studies.

NAPA Names Ilgenfritz Meeting Program Chairman

Carl A. Ilgenfritz, vice-president for purchases of the United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, has been chosen to develop the program for the convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, to be held in Cleveland on June 12 to 14.

Hormone Output Seen Increasing This Year

Production of ACTH, cortisone and similar hormonal substances will be greatly increased this year, Surgeon-General Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service stated last week in a report on a joint meeting held February 18 by the five national advisory councils on general medicinal research.

The councils recommended, however, he said, that because of lack of knowledge of the hormonal drugs, it is of the utmost importance that the total supply be used for research. The public was urged to be patient and not demand that the drugs be used for general treatment of arthritis and other conditions at this time.

Dr. Scheele said that the councils defined the principal lines of research as an effort to discover how the drugs can be made cheaply and in quantity; how the undesirable or even dangerous "side effects" may be prevented; the full range of diseases in which their use represents a real advance over present methods of treatment; and why and how the curative action of the drugs takes place in the human body.

Experiments on Animals

"The councils stressed two special points with respect to the research program," he said. "The first was that most of the basic research involving treatment, side effects, and mode of action should be with animals rather than humans, and, secondly, that greater efforts should be made to synthesize new and even more effective compounds which could be manufactured in great quantity.

"The councils praised the private manufacturers who have spent millions of dollars to develop these drugs, and who, up until recently, have made them available to scientists without cost. The financial burden on these private concerns has become so great that they are now compelled to charge the cost of production. In the opinion of the councils, the most important single medical problem facing the country today is how to insure that the drugs will continue to be available to qualified research workers. If this is not done, the full benefit to humanity of one of the greatest developments in medical history will be delayed for several years.

"The councils, therefore, urged that re-

—Continued on page 52

AIChE Regional Meeting Opens in Houston Today

Advances in chemical engineering and inspection of Gulf Coast chemical plants in Texas will occupy many of the nation's chemical engineers for the next few days. The occasion will be a regional meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at Houston, Tex., beginning today and continuing through March 1st.

The engineers will hold several specialized symposia. One on the production of chlorine and alkalies will be headed by C. F. Prutton, vice-president of Mathieson Chemical Corporation. At the symposium the engineers will hear discussions on the recovery of chlorine from hydrochloric acid, operation techniques for various chlorine cells, the use of Dowtherm for concentrating caustic soda, on byproducts of the amalgam type chlorine cell, and on methods of chlorinating organic compounds with hydrochloric acid.

Another symposium will combine ultrasonics and waste disposal. Dudley Thompson, professor of chemical engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, will preside over this session which will be a continuation of a previous symposia on the same subject, held by the chemical engineers last fall. One of the papers will describe the use of ultrasonics for elimination of dusts and mists from industrial plants.

NPVLA Trademark Bureau Plans Triennial Directory

The trademark bureau of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association is planning the publication of its triennial trademark directory, covering trademarks used in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry.

The bureau has requested that all members submit a list of all trademarks not listed in its 1947 directory, the 1949 supplement thereto, or in the bureau since publication of the 1949 supplement; a list for all products manufactured under customers' labels and bearing their trademarks, together with the names and addresses for customers, and a list of trademarks no longer being used and which members have no intention of using in the future. The information should be submitted to the bureau by March 15.

THE MOST IMPORTANT VITAMIN B_1 NEWS SINCE 1936

Thiamine Mononitrate Merck

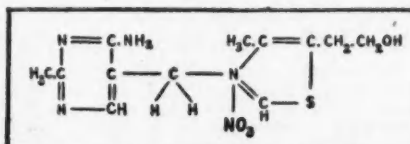
(Vitamin B_1 Mononitrate)

–A MORE STABLE FORM OF VITAMIN B_1

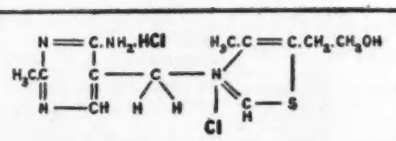
IMPORTANT
TO ALL MANUFACTURERS OF VITAMIN PRODUCTS

Thiamine Mononitrate Merck, a new and improved form of thiamine, is ready for immediate shipment. Here is the most important development in thiamine research since 1936—when Merck first announced the synthesis of Vitamin B_1. In terms of your own product, Thiamine Mononitrate Merck offers the long-sought-for advantage of better thiamine stability in B complex and multivitamin tablets and capsules.

Studies show that Thiamine Mononitrate Merck, mixed with other vitamins, shows greater stability over extended periods of time than does thiamine hydrochloride. With this improved form of thiamine, the vitamin B_1 content of your tablets and capsules will be retained more completely without affecting the stability of other vitamins present.



THIAMINE MONONITRATE MERCK



THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE U.S.P.

$C_{12}H_{17}N_5O_4S$	EMPIRICAL FORMULA	$C_{12}H_{17}ClN_4OS.HCl$
327.36	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	337.27
below 1%	MOISTURE CONTENT	below 5%

Your requests for further information are cordially invited and will receive prompt attention.

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists*
RAHWAY, N. J.

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Chicago, Ill. • Los Angeles, Calif.
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Thiamine Mononitrate Merck

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

February 24, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C, dms., works ... lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech., fib., dms lb .45 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .26 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .11½ - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 67½ - —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - .73
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb 1.30 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoactoparaphenetidide, d m s., 500 lbs. or more, works. lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .50 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.18.00 -22.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.13.50 -17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 -10.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .49½ - .54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. 54 - —
Betanoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton..160.00 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.140.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l. works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.65
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, tech., dms lb. .40½ - —
Caprylic, dms lb. .40½ - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .26½ - .27
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .02¾ - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½ - —
kgs. lb. .29½ - —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½ - —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 66
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼ - .24½
double dist., dms lb. .25¼ - .26½
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10 - .10½
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .09¼ - .10¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .84 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis gal. .70 - .85
204° to 207° C, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .96
l.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - .85
petroleum, 179°C to 198°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —
195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .60½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½ - .64½
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
200°C to 222°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .58½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½ - .62½
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
220°C to 242°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .48 - .51
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - .60½
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245°C to 298°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
295°C to 325°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .36 - —
imported, coaltar, 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25
Desoxycholic lb.17.00 -22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.87 - 1.93
Folic, bots., fib. etns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb. 1.20 - —
Acid, gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. lb. .23 - .31
dms. lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½ - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.57 - 2.59
57%, cbys lb. 2.86 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 - .36
34%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½ - .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .146
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .063 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb . 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .78 - —
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
L, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls. 20 bbls. or more, lb. .285 - .333
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ - —
10 or less lb. .20¾ - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., l.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .26 - .28½
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2150- .2210
water-white, dms lb. .2450- .2510
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms lb. .45 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .56 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½ - 23½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton.25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ - 09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .30½ - —
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - 13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt equald lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per pound less.
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red)
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
10,000 lbs., works lb. 14½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼ - 15½

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral.
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels			prod.	producer
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
		fus.	fused	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range			refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
				S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color			solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid		
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
ctns.	cartons			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum		
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	W	west
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Palm Oil—Allspice

Acid, palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.85 - 4.00
technical, dms lb. 1.84 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.55 - 7.50
Paramethylphenyicinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld, 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, ogs. lb. .65 .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —

Acid, ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 3.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls lb. .28 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .31 - —
t.c.l. bl. .38 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .32 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .40 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .45 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .10¾- .11¾
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .12¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .14 - .15
single-pressed, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .17¼
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton 13.75 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ - .09¾
6 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 12¾ - 13¼
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton 19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 .90

Acid, tannic, USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.36 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .33 - —
small, dms lb. .35 - .37
imported, kgs lb. .28 - .30
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .60 - .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .30 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.65 - —
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.40
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .78 - .85

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., t.c.l. lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
works lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
works lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
works lb. .31 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .60 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .09 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .41½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- .50½
tanks, same basis gal. .31½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .40 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - .49
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .40½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .44½- .49½
tanks, same basis fal. .30½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .42½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, same basis gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.49 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 17.53 - 17.58
tanks, same basis gal. 17.39 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .43 - .48
tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.44 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 18.48 - 18.53
tanks, same basis gal. 18.34 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .38 - —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. 41 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .28 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .39½- —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .29½- —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 - —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .44 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
works lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .19½- .20

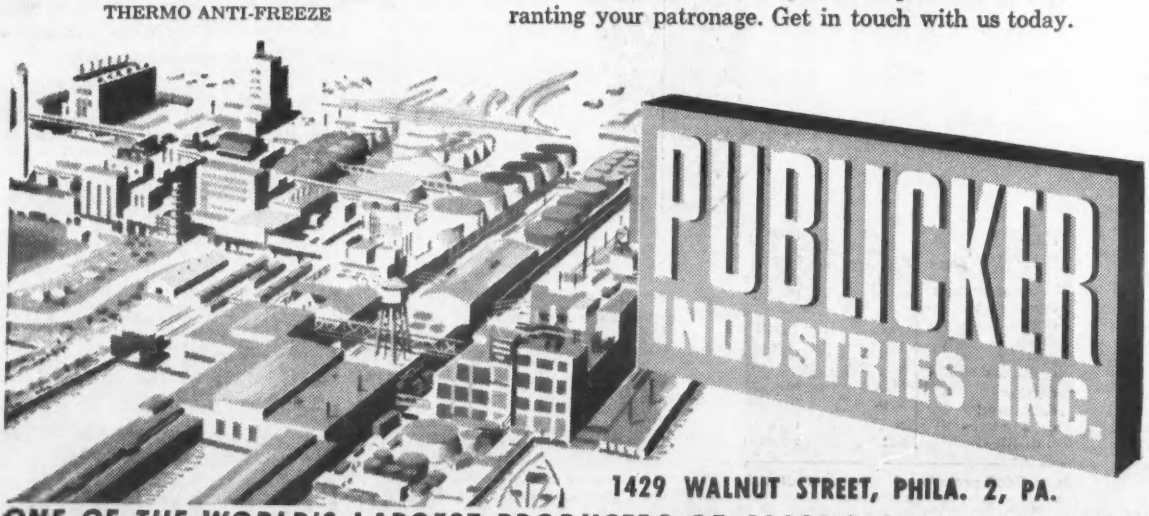
PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

ETHYL ALCOHOL

- Pure (USP)
- Denatured
- Proprietary Solvent
- Anhydrous (200 proof)

ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE ETHYL ACETATE
ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT
THERMO ANTI-FREEZE

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage. Get in touch with us today.



1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

Allyl bromide, cryd., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.99	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.05	1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	.21	.23
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.35	.36
Socotrine, kgs	lb.	.35	.36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	3.50	—
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04	.15
Alphanaphthol, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	.41	.42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls	lb.	.34	—
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works	gal.	No prices.	
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17	—
Alphatocopherol, bots	kilo.	350.00	—
Acetate, bots	kilo.	350.00	—
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls	lb.	.30	.40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	3.80	—
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.05	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.20	—
USP, burnt, bbls.	lb.	.20	.21
hydrous, bbls.	lb.	.07¾	.08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	4.05	—
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.30	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.45	—
USP, hydrous, bbls.	lb.	.07¾	.08
Potash-chrome, dms	lb.	.17	—
Soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.25	5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	.05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).			
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	.11½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	.12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0650	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	0690	—
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.27	.28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	.13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l.	lb.	09½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	50.00	54.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	72.00	86.00
light, bgs., dlvd	lb	.17	—
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.21¼	—
contract, works	lb.	.20¼	—
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.18¼	—
contract, works	lb.	.17¼	—
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works.	lb.	79½	—
contract, works	lb.	76½	—
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).			
Laurate, precip., bbls	lb.	.42	—
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.48	—
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.17	—
pigs, 10,000 lbs	lb.	.16	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld	lb.	.24½	.25
Oleate, dms precip	lb.	.35¼	—
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).			
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.14	.15
kgs., ton, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.13	.15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.32	.33
kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.31	—
600 mesh, dms., frt alld	lb.	.35	.37
kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	.53
kgs. frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd	lb.	.36	.86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	.17
kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works	lb.	13.50	—
iars, works	lb.	15.00	17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices ¾c. per lb higher	W. of Denver		
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms	lb.	.58	—
standard, dms	lb.	.39½	—
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms	lb.	.96	—
standard, dms	lb.	.64½	—
rubber comp., dms	lb.	.43½	—
unpolished, standard, dms	lb.	.44½	—
varnish standard, dms	lb	.49	—

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.30	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
monobasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.30	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
tribasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.29	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald	100 lbs.	1.50	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	1.90	—
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.75	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.27	.28
powd., dms., works	lb.	.32	.33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)			
Ambergris, gray, bots	oz.	8.50	12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls	lb.	.97	1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, ctns., dms., works	lb.	.65	.69
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs	lb.	6.00	—
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms	lb.	6.00	6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works	ton.	74.00	75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1	lb.	.17	.17½
2	lb.	.19	.19½
3	lb.	.21	.21½
4	lb.	.16	.19½
refrigeration, tanks, works	ton.	76.50	77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.10	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	—
tanks, works, anhyd. basis	ton.	80.00	81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)			
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	6.55	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.95	—
white, gran., ngs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.25	—
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis	ton.	75.00	80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms	lb.	.39	.40
reagent, jars	lb.	.61	.63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.81	1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	302.00	—
ton lots, works	ton.	355.50	—
less ton lots, works	ton.	360.50	—
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., works, dms	lb.	.06	—
Bichromate, bbls., works	lb.	.31	.36
Biduoride, dms., dlvd	lb.	.18	.18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls	lb.	.36	.37
dms.	lb.	.37	.40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.			
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms.	lb.	.18½	.22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).			
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.18	.19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls	lb.	.75	—
dms.	lb.	.80	.85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).			
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).			
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.40	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	3.79	3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works	lb.	.40½	—
kgs., works	lb.	.42½	—
25%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
tech., bbls., works	lb.	.37	—
dms., works	lb.	.39	—
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs	lb.	.90	—
chemical grade, bbls., kgs	lb.	.85	—
tech. grade, bbls., kgs	lb.	.80	—
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point	ton.	37.50	—
dom., bgs., western works	ton.	38.00	—
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va	ton.	46.00	—
Oleate, dms., precip	lb.	.23¼	—
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.25	.31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	212.00	—
ton lots, works	ton.	265.50	—
less ton lots, works	ton.	270.50	—
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.			
Perchlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.50	.75
Persulphate, kgs	lb.	.25½	.28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.08	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms	lb.	.40	—
tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	1.25	1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12	.13
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens	ton.	45.00	50.00
converters', bulk, works	ton.	45.00	50.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis. 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys.	lb.	1.70	2.25
commercial, same basis	lb.	1.40	1.95
Thiosulphate, jars	lb.	.32	.36
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots.	lb.	36.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.50	—
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots	lb.	36.00	—
monobasic, bots	lb.	34.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.50	—
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots.	lb.	36.00	—
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms	lb.	6.50	—
monobasic, dms	lb.	6.00	—
Sulphate, dextro, bots	lb.	36.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.50	—
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, dms	lb.	.90	1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots	lb.	1.75	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.76	.81
Anethol, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	1.10
Angelica root, dom., bls	lb.	.65	.70
imported, bls	lb.	.70	.75
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.44	.49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.26	—
Anise, Argentine, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Chinese, star	lb.	.15	.16
Cyprus, bgs	lb.	.20	.20½
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.15½	.16
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.15	Nom.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms	lb.	2.10	2.35
Annatto paste, bxs	lb.	.32	.33
Seed, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works	lb.	.60	.86
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.81	1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls	lb.	.83	—

MONSANTO PHARMACEUTICALS

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.

ACETOPHENETIDIN, U.S.P.

Specifications: White crystalline powder; solubility in ethyl alcohol, 95% (1:15) complete; melting point, 135.0° C.; ash, 0.05% maximum.

Available in 200, 100 and 50-pound fiber drums and 25-pound boxes.

CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS, U.S.P.

Specifications: White powder; loss on drying at 80° C., 0.15% maximum; melting point, 235° C. minimum.

Available in 100 and 25-pound fiber drums and in 10 and 5-pound boxes.

ACETOPHENETIDIN, U.S.P.
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS, U.S.P.

order both from Monsanto

You'll find it easier and more satisfactory to order both acetophenetidin, U. S. P., and caffeine, U. S. P., from Monsanto. You place *one* order . . . receive *one* shipment . . . process *one* invoice. Next time you need these pharmaceuticals, get in touch with the nearest Monsanto Sales Office. Qualified personnel of recognized pharmaceutical houses are invited to mail the coupon for further information, samples and quotations. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1739-B South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
Organic Chemicals Division, 1739-B South Second St., St. Louis 4, Mo.

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..... Caffeine, Anhydrous, U. S. P.

Name ..... *Title* .....
Company .....
Street .....
City ..... *Zone* ..... *State* .....

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Antimony Butter—Blanc Fixe

Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys ..... lb 29 .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .27¼- —
cases ..... lb. .27¾- —
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .24¾- —
paint grade bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .24¾- —
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .20 - .23
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms ..... lb 2.35 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. ..... oz. 23.20 23.70
Archil extract, bbls ..... lb No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, kilo. 70.00 80.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 15.00 16.25
Arnica, flowers, bls ..... lb. .45 - .75
root, bls ..... lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .12 - .15
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls ..... lb No stocks
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .40 - .42
White, powd. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06¼- .06¾
Asafetida, cs ..... lb .32 .35
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 940.00 960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 485.00 492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 400.00 —
Asbestos fiber, 3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 313.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 267.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 249.50 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 231.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 - 141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 84.00 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 78.50 - 79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 58.00 - 59.00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines ton. 52.00 - 52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 49.00 - 49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 41.50 - 42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 35.00 - 35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 - 31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 29.50 - 30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 28.00 - 28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 - 31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 - 31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 19.00 - 27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09 - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton. 31.00 - —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
Asphaltum manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾- .13
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ..... ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 10.50 - 11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... oz. 6.75 - 7.25

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .80 - —
50,000 units ..... vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.40 - 1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs ..... lb. .60 - 65
tree bark, bgs ..... lb. .53 - 55
Barbital, USP, dms. ..... lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 72.50 - 80.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 82.50 - 90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. ..... lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .17 - .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... ton. 100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .. lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. ..... lb 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb 11½ —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .34 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls ..... lb 12½ - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ... ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .21 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9 40 - 12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis ton. 35 05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ..... ton. 49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75% bgs., mines ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. .65 - 1.10
Root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .52
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 8.50 - 10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .68 - —
tech., cbys., dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb .19 .25
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
6% gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
Benzidine base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, cns ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .23 - —
Bethlehem, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Dangerfield, Tex., Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh district, St. Louis, Mo.; Syracuse, N. Y., Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Wyandotte, Mich., Youngstown, Ohio gal. .22 - —
Benzophenone, cms ..... lb 1.15 - 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq lb. .20½ - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - .22
Peroxide, pure, 6b. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. ..... lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .20 - .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns ..... lb 1.60 - 3.50
Propionate, bots ..... lb 1.34 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb 1.55 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. ..... lb 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb 8.90 - 9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, cns ..... lb. 45.75 - 48.00
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... lb. 45.75 - 48.00
Sulphate, cns. ..... lb. 45.75 - 48.00
Berberis root, bls ..... lb .35 - .40
Betagammapicoline dms., c.l. works, l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - .21½ .21½ - .22
Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works lb. 90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. 75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. 30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .32 - —
Benzoate, fib dms., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate dms. ..... lb 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls ..... lb 45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. ..... gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 3.95 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars ..... lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms.... lb 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms..... lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. ..... lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point ..... lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14¾- .23¾

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0650- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0690- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ... lb. .117 - .1175
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse ..... lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse ... lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ... lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd., or whse ..... lb. .12 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry root, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .12
bark of root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls ..... lb. .70 - .80
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 90.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 90.00 - —
N. Y. whse..... ton. 108.00 - —

Marvinol's extra toughness and dryness make plastics products more durable and pleasant to touch.

Superior dimensional stability makes Marvinol ideal in products that must not shrink.

In products that must resist chemical and abrasive action, Marvinol fortifies against oils, acids, wear, tear.

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If your product is one of these basic plastic shapes ... one made from them, or even one that has possibilities for manufacturing from plastics, you'll find production time-savings and extra quality in using Marvinol vinyl resin. To improve your product test this remarkable vinyl polymer.

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IF YOU USE PLASTICS in any form, send for details about Marvinol. Naugatuck Chemical makes and sells Marvinol vinyl resins only as raw materials, but we will be glad to refer you to one of our customers for additional information on Marvinol. Write Dept. O-2, NAUGATUCK CHEMICAL, 501 E. Preston St., Baltimore 2, Md.

Marvinol

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OTHER PRODUCTS OF NAUGATUCK CHEMICAL: Latex • Dispersions • Reclaimed Rubber
Plastics • Synthetic Rubber • Rubber Chemicals • Agricultural Chemicals • Aromatics.

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 — — i.c.l., works ton.95.00 — — N. Y. whse. ton.113.00 — — pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 — — i.c.l., same basis ton.73.00 — —

Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 — — i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 — —

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 7.25 — — high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton 7.25 — — soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½ — .17½ i.c.l. lb. .17½ — .22

Bloodroot, bls. lb. .38 — .40

Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 — — Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb 1.05 — —

Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 — .16

Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .37 — .42

Cobalt, genuine, bbls same basis lb. 4.90 — — imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).

Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 — 3.85 80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 — 3.40

Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).

Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 — — Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .37 — .42

Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb .60 — .79

Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 — — tungstic lb 4.00 — —

Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb .51 — —

Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .37 — .42 soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .37 — .42

Soda, C P bronze obls. same basis lb 35 — —

Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 — .26½ jobbing type, dry bbls., same basis lb. .14 — — regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb .19 — .29

Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 — — Tungstic, bbls lb 3.75 — —

Violet toner, molybdic, obls., same basis lb 1.24 — — Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb 2.60 — 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag, root, bls. lb 45 — .50

Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).

Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Boldo leaves, bls lb. .09 — .12

Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 — — junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 — 52.00

Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.62.50 — — Chicago, works ton.65.00 — — steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E works ton.65.00 — — Chicago, works ton.65.00 — — fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E works, ton.65.00 — — Chicago, works ton.65.00 — —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see D) precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).

Boneset leaves, bls lb. .16 — .18

Borage flowers, bls lb 40 — 45

Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.50 — — ton lots, ex whse N Y or Chi ton.115.25 — — less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 — — bbls., c.l., works ton.90.50 — — ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.135.25 — — less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 — — bulk, c.l., works ton.64.00 — — crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.61.25 — — ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.106.60 — — less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 — — bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 — — ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.126.00 — — less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 — — bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 — — granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 — — ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.80.00 — — less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 — — bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 — — ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.100.00 — — less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 — — bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 — — powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 — — ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.85.00 — — less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 — — bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 — — ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.105.00 — — less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 — — bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 — —

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 — .21 i.c.l., same basis lb .16 — .23

Borneol, crs. lb. 2.75 — —

Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyano acetate).

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 — — 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 — — single pkgs., same basis lb. .38 — — dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .21 — —

Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50 — 1.70 cbys. lb. 1.42 — —

Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 — 6.25

Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 — .60 moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 — 1.00 printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 — 1.10 radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 — .65

Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 — .28

Brown, iron, synth, bgs., i.c.l., works lb. .12½ — — Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 — .03¼ Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 — — powdered lb. .13 — —

Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾ — .14¾ i.c.l., works lb. 04 — 15 raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. 04 — 12½ i.c.l., works lb. .04¼ — 12¾

Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. 04¾ — 05¾ i.c.l., bgs., works lb. 05 — 06¾ Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N Y lb 05¾ — 07¾ i.c.l., works lb. .06 — .08 raw, American, bgs., same basis, lb .03¾ — 08 Turkey type bgs. same basis lb 06 — 06¼

Vandyke, bbls., works lb. 09¾ — 12

Brucine, crs., 100 ozs oz 45 — — Sulphate, NF, crs., 100 ozs oz. 35 — —

Bryonia root, bls lb. 29 — 35

Buchu leaves, bls lb. .60 — .65

Buckthorn bark, bls lb. 14 — 18 cut and sifted, bls lb. .23 — 25

Berries, bgs lb 80 — 90

Burdock, root, bls lb .20 — .26

Butaciene, cyls., refy lb 19 — — tanks, same basis lb 11½ — —

Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. 04 — —

Butternut bark, bls lb. .22 — .25

Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, fil., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .13½ — — i.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ — — tanks, same basis lb. .12 — — tankwagons, same basis lb. 12½ — —

Butyl acetate, ferment., normal, other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ — — i.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ — — tanks, same basis lb. .12 — — synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ — — i.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ — — tanks, same basis lb. .12 — — secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11 — — i.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ — — tanks, same basis lb. .09½ — —

Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)

Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb 17½ — — i.c.l., works lb. .18½ — — tanks, works lb. 16 — —

Ether (see Ether, butyl)

Lactate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 42½ — — i.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ — — tanks, same basis lb. .41 — —

Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 — —

Oleate, refd., dms., i.c.l., works lb. .52 — — Phenylacetate, dms lb 2.00 — 2.25

Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).

Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .27 — — i.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ — —

Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).

Cadmium bromide, reagent, jars lb. 2.64 — 2.65

Iodide, jars lb. 5.00 — 5.22

Cadmium lithopone (see Yellow).

Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 — — patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.15 — —

Selenide (see Red).

Sulphide (see Yellow).

Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 4.75 — — anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.00 — —

Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 — — anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 — —

Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 2.60 — —

Hydrobromide, bots lb 6.70 — Nom.

Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb 65 — 66

Calamine, USP, dms lb. .27 — .29

Calamus root, dom., bgs lb. .27 — .30 imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 — Nom. peeled, bls lb. .30 — .31

Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram 4.00 — — 1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram 4.40 — — less than 1,000 s.u., works gram 4.80 — — in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more, works unit .10 — — 1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit .11 — — less than 1,000 s.u. works unit .12 — —

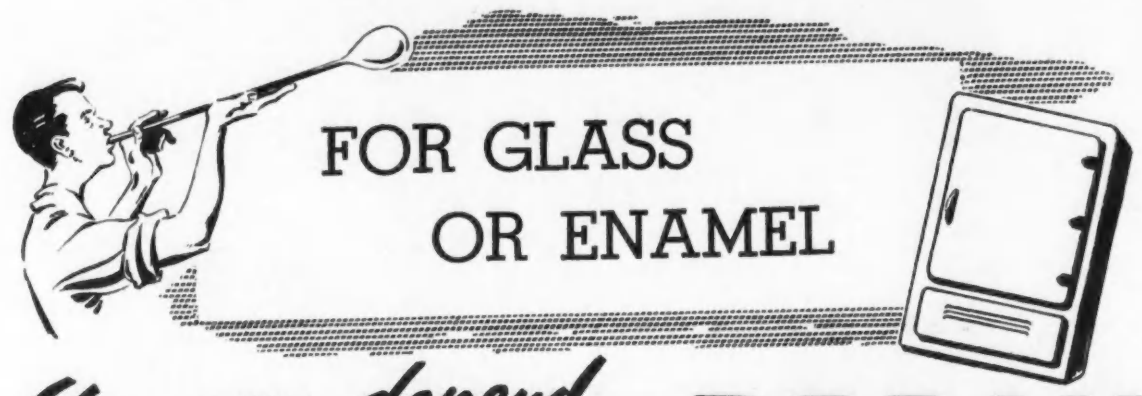
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 — 4.00

Arsenate dealers dms., c.l., whse works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09½ — — i.c.l., same basis lb. .10½ — .11¼

Bromide, NF, jars lb 75 — .85

Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 121.00 — —

Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).



FOR GLASS OR ENAMEL

You can depend on Stauffer's **BORAX**

INDUSTRY has learned to depend on Stauffer's Borax as a fluxing agent in glass, enamel, salt glazing, frits and pottery glazes. It is being used increasingly as a practical alkali in textile and tanning baths. Write today for complete information on the use of Stauffer's Borax as the natural starting material for the manufacture of a host of inorganic and organic chemicals; and its advantages when used as a mild food preservative, a mild alkaline antiseptic in dentifrices, an important minor fertilizer or as an effective herbicide.

GRADES

Technical, 99½-100% Pure—U.S.P. Fine Granulated and Powdered

TYPICAL ANALYSIS

	Technical	*U.S.P.*
Sodium Borate ($Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10\ H_2O$)	100.3-103.0%	100.3-104.0%
Boron as B_2O_3	36.5-37.6%	36.5-37.9%
Chlorides as NaCl	0.04-0.06%	0.015-0.03%
Iron as Fe	3 to 8 Ppm	2 to 4 Ppm
Arsenic as As_2O_3	4 to 8 Ppm	2 to 6 Ppm
Carbonates and sulphates	nil	nil

OTHER STAUFFER PRODUCTS

BHC (Benzene Hexachloride)
Boric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlorine
Citric Acid
Cream of Tartar
DDT (Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane)
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur (Specially processed for all industrial uses)
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Tetrachloride
Toxaphene (Chlorinated Camphene)
2,4-D (Acid, Isopropyl Ester, Amine Salts)

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.

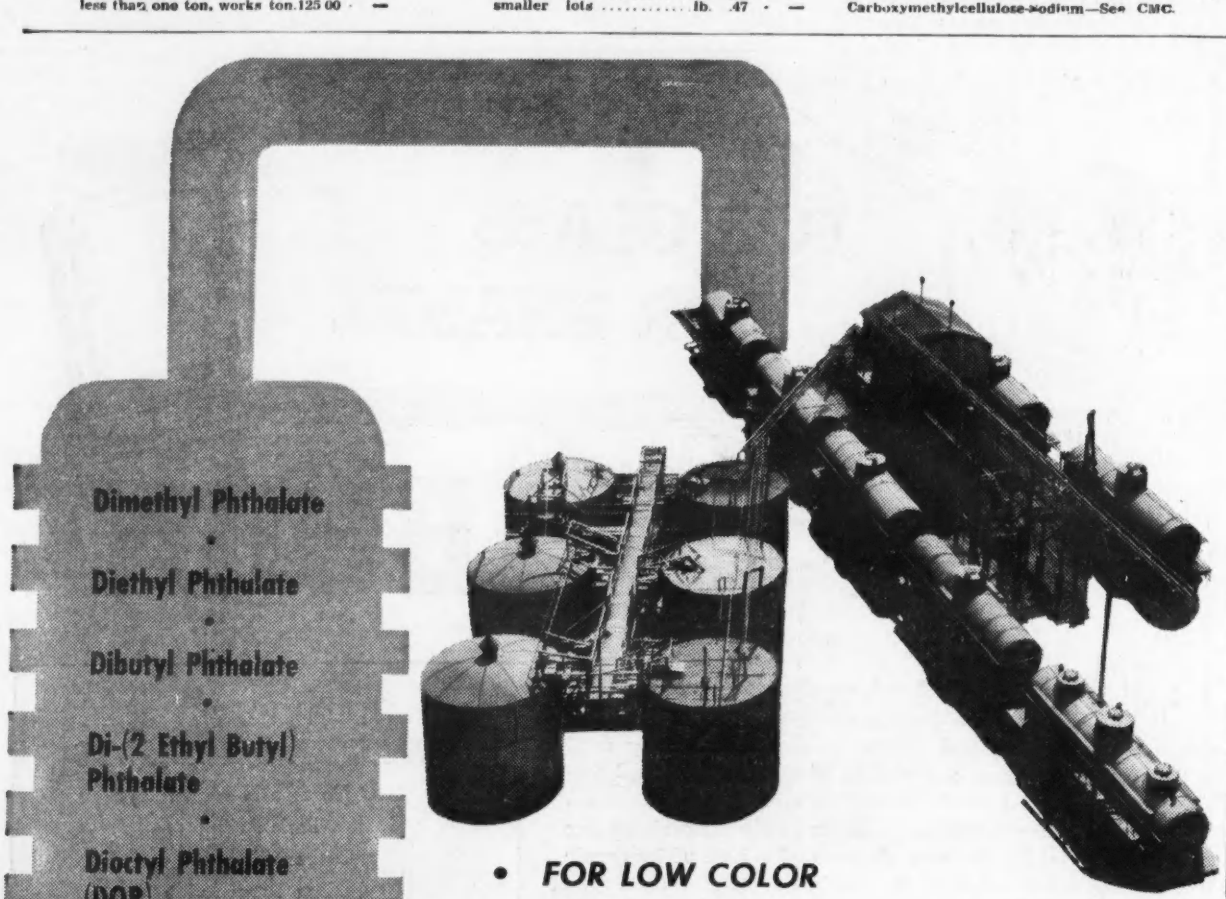
420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. · 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 14, Cal. · 636 Cal[illegible] San Francisco 4, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O. · Apopka, Fla. · N. Portland, Ore. · Houston, Tex. · Weslaco, Tex.

Calcium Chloride—Charcoal, Willow

Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank cars ton 9.00 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton29.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -59.00
USP gran bbls lb .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb 29½ .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb .65 - .70
USP, bbls., dms lb .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb 1.65 1.80
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms. lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.10 - 4.12
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb 23¾ —
Nitrate, tech., works lb 07 09
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, cms lb .64 .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 6.75 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.10 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works. ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton.115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125.00 - —

Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald. lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb .33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works lb 1.25 —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb 1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb .50 .85
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms. lb. 1.97 - 1.98
reg. powd., dms lb. 1.82 - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.10 3.20
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
slabs, cs lb. .56 - —
tablets, cs lb. .74 - —
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb .42 —
10 bbls (1,500 lbs.) lb. 44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
Camphor, synth., USP, tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .74 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.30
powd., bxs. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Russian, bgs lb. 4.50 5.00
powd., bxs. lb. 5.75 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
Caramel coloring, NF bbls gal. 1.02 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .14¾- .15
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
fib dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gram gm. .67½- —
E lb. .13 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0440- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb .09 11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb .08 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 08½- —
W of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b stock points lb .08½ —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .09 —
NF, cbys lb. .17 19
Carboxymethylcellulose sodium—See CMC.

Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.55
medium, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Coorges, cs. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Indian, cs. lb. No prices.
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk, grain quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .56 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. 70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units, per gram lb.37.50 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .22 - —
dms., works milli. units. .20 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .44 - —
Carvol, bots lb.10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .28 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .22½- .23
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .24 - .25
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .28 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .21 - .21½
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b Newark, N. J. lb. .21 —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lots, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls., lb. .25 - .26
broken, bls. lb. .26 - .27
short stick, bls lb .23 - .24
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs. lb. .12¼- .12½
broken, bls lb. .11½- .12
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls. lb. .14½- .15
unscraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls lb. .13½- .14
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls. lb. .14½- .15
unscraped, bls. lb. .14½- .15
broken, bls. lb. .14 - .14¼
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .26 - .27
medium, bls. lb. .36 - .37
thin, bls. lb. .43 - .44
Buds, China, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton.120.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns lb.10.00 -40.00
artificial, cns. lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls lb. .70 - .75
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Indian, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
futures, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .33 - .36
Cellulose acetate, molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .44 .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .48 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .49 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - .53
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - .54
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb lots, works lb. 1.85 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02⅞- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .48 - .55
Roman, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton.49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ton.46.80 -59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton.38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton.41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.30.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.30.00 - —
Willow, sawd., bbls lb. .06 .07



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- FOR STABILITY
- FOR DEPENDABLE PERFORMANCE

Eastman Plasticizers

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Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0438- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0465- —
tanks, works lb. .0370- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1115- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10 00 -12.00
l.c.l. works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.16.00 - —
Imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net ton.35.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.45.00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points lb. .82 - 1.05
refined, dms., stock points lb. .97 - 1.20
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼ .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots lb. 4.00 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb 1 40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb 1 18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 8.50 - —
5-lb pkg. lb 9 00 - —
1-lb pkg. lb 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Dihydrogen citrate fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb No stocks
solut., 7%, bbls., cs lb .03 - .08½
8½%, bbls., cs lb No stocks
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. 49 - —
Trioxide, USP, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb 7.65 9.24
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb .40 .45
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. 71 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .55 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bis lb. .19 - .20
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.25 - 5.40
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 2.50 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb 2.95 - 4.75
Civet, bots oz. 4.00 - 5.00
artificial, bots lb.15.00 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .21½- .22
futures, bls. lb. .22½- .23
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .21½- .22
futures lb. .21½- .22
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .55 Nom.
imported, bgs lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - .72
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - .69
tech., low and medium vis., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls. lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½%, Co, dms lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 1.80 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 1.82 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .37¼- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34%, Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .48 - .52
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls lb. .22 - .24
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz.86.00 -96.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .60 - .70
Seed, bgs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .64 - .82
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .1860- .2575
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .27½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .46½- —
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss lb. .24¾- .25¼
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¼ —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .25⅞- .28⅞
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .26⅞- .30⅝
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Quinolate, fib. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works lb. .12¾- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.11.90 -13.00
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1815- .2245
l.c.l., works lb. .2050- .2345
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .12¾- .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.190.00 - —
Pacific ports ton.185.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Italian, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.69 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.12 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton.56.50 -57.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lb lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29
Imported, kgs. lb. .22 - .24
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald gal. .14 - .18
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .20 - —
NF, beechwood, bots, cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .35
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret, dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .1130- .1250
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1160- .1280
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1225- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1255- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - .1125
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1180- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1210- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1280- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1050- .1150
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .44 - .54
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Iranian, bgs. lb. .16¼- .16¾
Syrian, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Cutch, extract, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk ton.46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.55 - —

Important Reasons Why Skellysolve Helps You Make Better Paints, Lacquers, Varnishes!

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS:

Before you invest in one more tank car of solvent, be sure you know *all* the facts about SKELLYSOLVE! This superior quality solvent has a minimum of greasy residues, so it dries fully and swiftly, virtually free of gum formation.

Skellysolve is always uniform—saves you the trouble and expense of changing formulas with each new shipment. It has close boiling ranges, down to 15°F., from initial to dry flask end point ... ranges that stay constant, in formulas and storage. And, because of its low evaporation losses, Skellysolve cuts costs, reduces fire hazard and tendency to blush.

Skellysolve, commanding ample raw materials and plant capacity, also assures you uninterrupted supply for years to come. Finally, you may receive valuable help on your individual problems through consultation with a Skellysolve Technical Fieldman. These experts have helped paint manufacturers through many production difficulties.

Yes, you owe it to yourself to fully investigate Skellysolve; do it NOW!

Skellysolve

SKELLY

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Cyclohexane—Diphenylamine

Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10½-.11½
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
tanks, works lb. .09¼-.10
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - 29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

D

2,4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .43 - .48
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .60
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .66
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .40 - 45
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½- —

DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - .32
smaller lots, works lb. .29 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 -55.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs., works ton.45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10½- .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 - .22
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .42 - —
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride-dl, dms. lb. 7.50 - —
dextro, dms lb.30.00 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.09 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. nigher.
Potato, bgs lb. .08½- .10
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots rb .00 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —

Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.50.00 -52.00
California ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.80.00 —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton.62.00 - —
California ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices,
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. 65 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .55½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½- .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½ .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl pntnalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —

Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. 75 .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .047 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .37¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., b . lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - .52½
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½- .35½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36½
tanks, same basis lb. .34 —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .27 - .28
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½- .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .14½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57½- —
tanks, works lb. .55½- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .40 - —
Mononutyiether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo.240.00 -275.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram.15.00 -18.00
powd., bots oz.25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram.15.00 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb .34 - .36
Oleate, light, dms lb. .26 - .28
Stearate, dms lb. .27 - .29
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. 41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials, gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
tanks, works lb. .05½- —
Di-isooctyl phtnalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .42½
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniiin, dms., frt. equald lb. 50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48° C m.p., dms., c.l lb. .13½- .14½
l.c.l. lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .13¼- .14¼
Dinitrophenol, bbls. rb. .28 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - .42½
tanks, frt. alld lb. 40 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .46 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .20 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .52
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —

MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE MONT
MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
DDT Government Specifications
2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton.68.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .60 .65
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls. lb. .20 - .24
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .25 - .30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica lb. .10 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.75 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17 45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb.13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Chrysodine G. lb. .59 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. lb. .59 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .76 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .90 - —
79 Ponceau R. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange II lb. .44 - —
165 Red lake C lb. 1.05 - —
179 Azo rubine lb. .95 - —
176 Red lake A lb. .80 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. .84 - —
185 Cochineal red A lb. .85 - —
202 Chrome blue black R lb. .62 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .72 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R lb. .83 - —
216 Acid alizarin red B lb. .77 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .82 - —
246 Naphthol blue black lb. .78 - —
278 Benzo fast red SBL lb. 2.74 - —
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 - —
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.78 - —
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.84 - —
326 Benzo fast orange S lb. 1.45 - —
332 Bismarck brown R lb. .78 - —
365 Chrysophenine lb. 2.14 - —
382 Diamine black BH lb. 1.51 - —
401 Diamine black BH lb. .58 - —
406 Benzo blue 2B conc lb. .98 - —
419 Diamine fast red F lb. 1.05 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .82 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B lb. 1.08 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF lb. 1.48 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B lb. 1.78 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra, lb. .81 - —
593 Diamine green B lb. .60 - —
598 Congo brown G lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .84 - —
639 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.77 - —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.34 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.69 - —
657 Malachite green lb. 1.93 - —
662 Brilliant green lb. 2.55 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.27 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.91 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B lb. 3.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B lb. 2.48 - 2.68
737 Wool green S lb. 2.14 - —
749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow lb. 2.76 - —
841 Safranine lb. 2.58 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78 lb. .56 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX lb. 1.28 - —
969 Hydron blue R lb. .72 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra lb. .28½- —
1027 Alizarin Vi lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S lb. 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro B lb. 2.59 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green lb. 2.61 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.13 - —
1090 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 1.96 - —
double paste lb. 3.92 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.72 - —
1101 Caledon jade green lb. 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.52 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.72 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.08 - —

Lyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
double paste lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb. 1.97 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G. lb. 2.48 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.25 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.94 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.55 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. .97 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.25 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .72 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .72 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .80 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.22 - —
Yellow, C lb. 1.05 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.68 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.08 - —
Jet lb. 1.08 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .78 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .54 - —
Y, extra lb. .58 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.34 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 1.80 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 3.97 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.66 - —
Violet, methyl, 6 lb. 1.08 - —

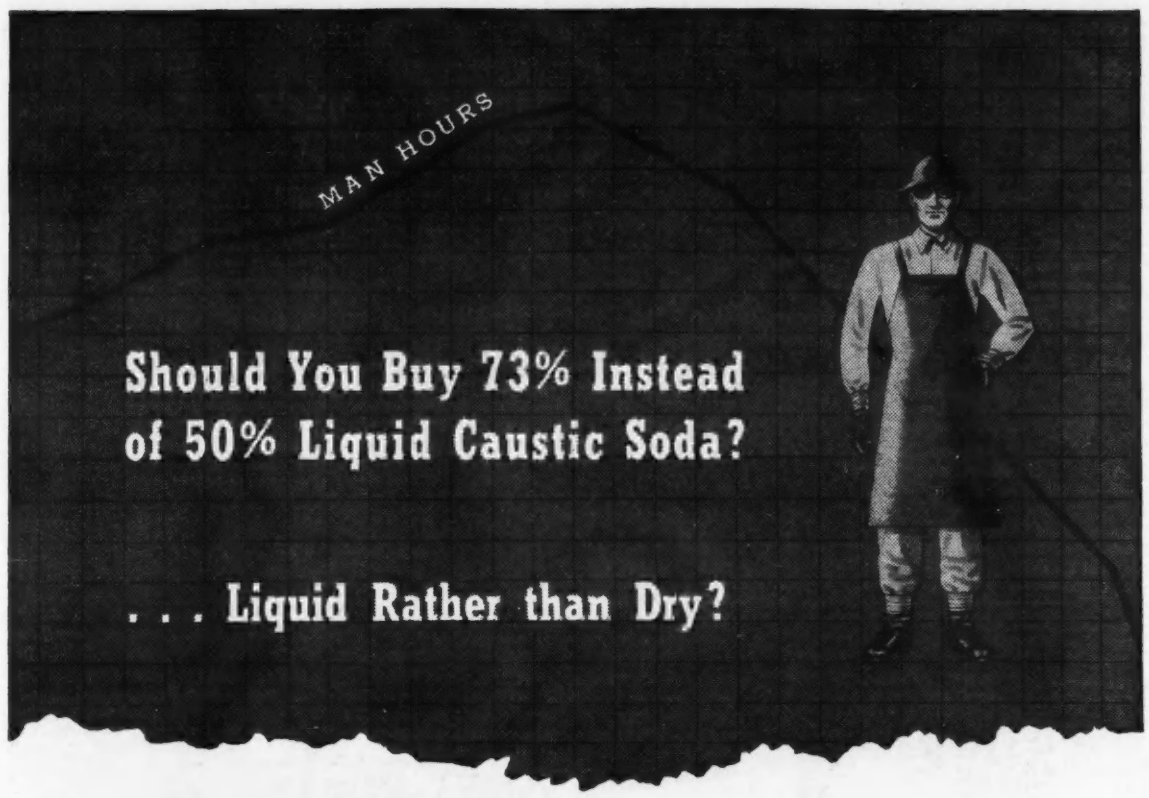
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works
Black, acid blue, H, extra lb. .76 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc lb. .43 - —
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc. Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb. 3.97 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.33 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .32 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 1.99 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .83 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

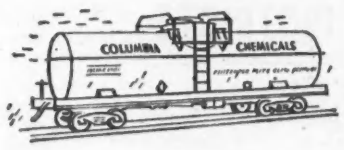
E

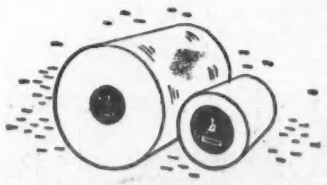
Echinacea root, bls lb. .45 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.10 - 1.13
tanners, bbls lb. 06½- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .23 .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
select, bndls lb. .55 - .60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.38.75 -42.00
Ephedra herb, bls lb. .25 - .32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram .45 - .50
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.75 Nom.
Eserine, bots. oz.45.0 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz.36.00 -40.00
Sulphate, bots. oz 35.00 -36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate)
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works. lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals bot. 1.00 - —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns. lb. 75 .90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs lb. 1.03 - 1.10



COLUMBIA suggests—*a change may save you costly man hours*





A switch from 50% to 73% liquid caustic soda means 40% fewer cars to handle . . . the use of liquid rather than anhydrous caustic eliminates man hours required to unload, store, rehandle and dissolve. Today's competitive markets demand all possible manufacturing economies. That's why it may pay you to re-examine your methods and practices involving caustic soda.

The Columbia Caustic Soda Manual contains much data of value regarding the economics of the use of this chemical. Our Technical Service Department will be glad to supply any additional facts, without obligation, which you may need for analyzing your situation. Just write Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Department CS-2, Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS
CHICAGO • MINNEAPOLIS • BOSTON • NEW YORK • CINCINNATI
ST. LOUIS • CHARLOTTE • PITTSBURGH • CLEVELAND • PHILADELPHIA

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Ethyl Acetate—Glycerin, Dynamite

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	11½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	09	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	12	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09½	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	11½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	09	—
95-98%, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb	10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	12	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	09	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	48½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	46	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.68	—
Betaethoxyproptonate dms. works	lb	70	
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.39	41
Butyrate, bots.	gal.	4.75	—
cns. works	lb	65	70
dms. works	lb	66	—
Carbamate (see Urethane)			
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East	lb.	13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms.	lb	.35	—
Iodide, bots.	lb	4.08	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb	.41	—
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb	1.00	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.53	—

Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works	lb	.55	—
Ethylaiphanaphthylamine, dms	lb.	80	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb	60	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l	lb.	14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	15	—
tanks	lb	13	—
Ethylcellulose, 6b dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	54	62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	09½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	10½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	10½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	11½	—
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	09	—
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. East	lb.	.16¾	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	42½	—
tanks, works	lb.	40	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	16	—
l.c.l., same oasis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	22	—
tanks, works	lb.	20	—

Ethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Monomethylether, 6 m s., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.38	.40
Ethylethanolamines mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.25	2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	.14
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	2.05	2.75
Euphorbia, pu., aero. ols	lb.	.18	.20

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	12.50
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
French, bgs	lb.	.12	Nom.
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
futures, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07	.07¼
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.07	.07½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.11½	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13½	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	2.50	3.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35	2.60
Fishberries, ogs	lb	.20	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	165.00	—
Fishsc ap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton	155.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)			
Fringetree bark, bls	lb	42	45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.i. mines	ton.	47.50	—
l.c.l., mines	ton	49.50	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton	47.00	—
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net	ton.	39.00	41.00
powd. 90-92%	ton.	41.00	—
foundry grade, lump 55-60%	ton.	34.00	—
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	37.00
65% bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	36.00
60% bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	35.00
less than 60% bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	32.00	34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	0570-	—
l.c.l., E. works	lb	0620-	—
tanks, E. works	lb	0370-	—
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb	0350-	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware, in states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	30.00	—
Tex., mines	ton	27.00	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton	2.00	4.00
imported, bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb	12	—
l.c.l., works	lb	14	—
tanks, works	lb	09½	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	22½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	20	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	42½	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l	lb	41½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb	40½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb	38½	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l	lb	22	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	20½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb	19½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb	17	—
solid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	28	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb	59	60
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb	No stocks.	
Extract, bbls		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95% dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.10	—
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks.	gal.	.1060-	—
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	10	.11
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.09625-	.10125
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks	gal.	.12	—
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.0575-	—
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs	lb.	1.15	—
Geisemium root, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.13	.17
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	18	21
Geraniol, extra, cns. dms	lb	2.50	2.75
prime	lb	2.20	2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb	2.65	3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, African, bots	lb.	7.50	8.50
Jamaican	lb.	9.50	—
Root, African, bls	lb.	.46	.46½
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures.	lb.	.70	.71
unbleached, bgs., futures	lb.	.70	.71
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.51	.52
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.50	.51
No. 3, bgs., Feb.-Apr. shipment	lb.	.42	.43
Rhattoon, bgs., afloat	lb.	.41	.41½
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.38	.38½
Ginseng root, cs	lb	12.00	16.00
Glauber's salt, annyd. (see Sodium sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.60	—
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs.		1.75	2.00
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.17½	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.			
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	.25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	.26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	.27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	.29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	.30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	.31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	.32
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	.33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	.33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	.34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	.36½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	.38
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	.39
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l., bbls. ½c. more than bgs			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	16¾	18¾
soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb	15¼	16¼
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	24	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	24½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	23½	—

Overnight Delivery

METHANOL

MIDDLE ATLANTIC . . . NEW ENGLAND DISTRICTS

New terminal facilities at Cartaret, N. J. for bulk shipment and delivery of methanol is the latest up-to-the-minute Celanese service to industry.

Celanese* methanol is produced at the Chemcel plant near Bishop, Texas, and shipped by tanker to the New Jersey terminal. Distribution from this point is made by tank car, tank truck and drums.

If you're located in the area covered by this service, you can fill your methanol needs promptly, efficiently and economically by calling: Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 76-B, 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • ACIDS • GLYCOLS • KETONES • PLASTICIZERS • SOLVENTS

Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23¾ - —
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24¼ - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼ - —
lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24⅝ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23⅝ - —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms lb. .28 30
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 22.00 - 22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 - 20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .40 .41
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.20 - 3.40
powd. bxs. lb. 4.25 4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.50 - 14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 - 15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .68 - .75
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd. lb. .05½ - —
White, choice, loose lb. .06⅜ - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .05¾ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½ - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .34½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .35¼ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .35¾ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .36¾ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½ - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½ - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18½ - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¾ - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼ - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis bl. .28½ - —

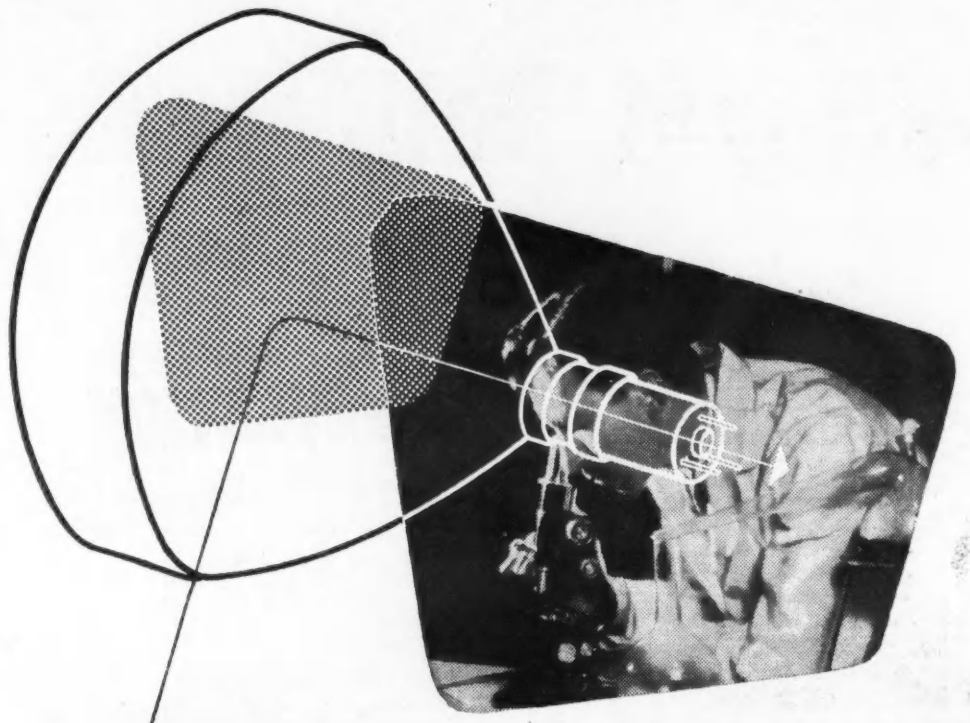
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindella robusta herb, bls. lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs. lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs. lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .12½ - .13½
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .20½ - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs. lb. .50 - .70
Camphor (see C)
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
C, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½ - .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .19½ - .20½
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs. lb. .07 - .08
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
WS, bgs. lb. .21 - .22

Gum, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .18½ - .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
sorts, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
nubs, bgs. lb. .32 - .35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09½
E, bgs. lb. .13½ - .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .06 - .07
black, bold, bgs. lb. .11½ - .12½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .12 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 .10
seeds, bgs. lb. 13 .14
Elemi, cns tb. .21 .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .12½ - .13
wood-rosin type dms c.l. dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .12½ - .13
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .35 .40
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.15 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .49 - .54
No. 2 lb. .45 - .46
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½ - .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35

Gum, olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .16 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 2.25 Nom.
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.00
No. 2, cs lb. 2.50 - 2.75
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 2.00
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 26.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —

Gypsum, plaster of paris, Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works ton. 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton. 21.00 - —



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QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF A TYPICAL LOT OF MALLINCKRODT SPECIAL SODIUM SULFATE

Copper		0.3 ppm
Silver	Less than	0.1 ppm
Bismuth	Less than	0.1 ppm
Cobalt	Less than	0.5 ppm
Chromium	Less than	0.5 ppm
Cesium	Less than	0.1 ppm
Iron		0.2 ppm
Lithium		0.9 ppm
Manganese	Less than	0.1 ppm
Nickel	Less than	0.5 ppm
Aluminum		15.0 ppm
Barium	Less than	0.1 ppm
Cadmium	Less than	0.1 ppm
Lead		1.2 ppm
Silicon	Less than	1.0 ppm
Tin		0.3 ppm
Strontium	Less than	0.1 ppm
Titanium	Less than	0.5 ppm
Zinc	Less than	1.0 ppm

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Manufacturers of Medicinal, Photographic, Analytical and Industrial Fine Chemicals

Hawthorn Berries—Lead Linoleate

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.05
hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .80 - .90
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
ground, bxs. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .27 - .32
white, whole, bls. lb. .30 - .40
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .27 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .22 - —
bbls. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l. lb. .22½- —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 -19.00
works lb.17.00 -25.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.18.00 -19.50
works lb.18.00 -31.50
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo 500.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb .40 45
Horehound, bls. lb. .19 - .20
Hydrangea root, bls. lb .14 17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.93 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 - —
tech., dms. lb. .70 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb 5.35 - 7.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. lb.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .45 - .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb .35 - .40
Ichthammol, F, dms lb .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. 1.03 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.00 -19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd. lb. 4.83 - 5.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.52 1.729
resubl., USP., bots., jars. lb. 2.30 2.48
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.45 - 4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 4.40 -12.30
beta, cns. lb. 7.05 - 6.50
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.50 - 5.00
powd., bgs. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bois., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
solut., USP 1X, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djms. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾- .03¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .84 - .88
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns. lb. .84 - .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns. lb. .52 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb.25.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .11½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC)
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- —
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .48 - .50
Resin, NF, powd., bxs lb. 6.20 - 6.60
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .08 - .18
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .47 - .49
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, 41 refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .08625- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .091 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .086 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .085 - .09
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0975- .10
Kola nuts, bgs lb. 08 .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .30 - .32
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 - .31
hydrous lb. .27 - .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1105- .1115
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .28
Leaves, Portuguese, bls lb. .11¼- .11½
Greek, bls. lb. .08 08½
Turkish, bls. lb. No stocks.
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .10½- .11
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .19 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .19¾- —
powd., bbls. lb. .19¾- —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .20¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over. lb. .25 - .27
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - .38
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .34 - .39
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on purchases totaling $75.00 or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .29 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.80 - —
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29¼- —

BECCO

-C=C-

EPOXIDATION HYDROXYLATION

-C-C- (O) -C(OH)-C(OH)-

with

BECCO

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE • PERACETIC ACID

These versatile reagents are ideal for the conversion of unsaturated materials to α-Epoxy (oxirane) and Dihydroxy compounds and esters.

Mild Reaction Conditions • Good Yields (often quantitative)
Oxidant By-products Are Water and Acetic Acid Only
Minimum Formation of By-products • Acetic Acid Recoverable for Re-use
Applicable to Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Reactions

Becco hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid can be used with a wide variety of unsaturated materials to create valuable new compounds containing functionally active Epoxy groups.

Our extensive experience with these reagents and reactions is available to assist in your new-product development. Write to us for further information.

BECCO SALES CORPORATION
AGENTS FOR BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK
New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago Charlotte

On every drum for every product Penn-Drake specifies:

EQUIPPED WITH TRI-SURE CLOSURES

MORE than 1,000 Penn-Drake products are shipped all over the world. And they are shipped in perfect security from seepage, leakage and tampering—because every Penn-Drake drum is protected by Tri-Sure Closures*.

Years ago, the Pennsylvania Refining Company determined to give its products—and the reputation behind them—the finest protection obtainable. So in 1932, when the Tri-Sure Closure was first produced, the makers of Penn-Drake standardized on Tri-Sure protection—for every drum of every product—and they have been using Tri-Sure Closures ever since.

Leaders in the petroleum industry like the Pennsylvania Refining Company have *proved*—with years of experience—that there is no protection like Tri-Sure protection for fine liquid products. And the reason is that Tri-Sure Closures have a *flange* that is integral with the drumstock—as strong as the drum itself; a *plug* which is screwed securely into the *flange;* and a leak-proof *seal*—made of 195 lb. plate—which cannot be removed unless it is deliberately destroyed.

When you order drums, order *safe deliveries*—by specifying "Tri-Sure Closures", the surest safeguard for *your* product and your prestige.

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

*The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 27 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), plugs and seals have been used.

Play Safe by Specifying Tri-Sure Closures on Drum Orders

A FEW OF THE MORE THAN 1000 PENN-DRAKE PRODUCTS

Premium Penn-Drake
100% Pure Pennsylvania Motor Oils
Pennsylvania Bright Stocks and Neutrals
Penn-Drake Lubricants and Greases
Industrial Oils (Soluble and Quenching)
Colonel Drake Heavy Duty Oil
Colonel Drake Diesel Oils
Solvents
Insecticide Bases
Hydraulic Oils
Penn-Drake Gumout
Penn-Drake Snow Plow Wax
Drakeol U.S.P. White Mineral Oils
Petrolatums
Petrosuls (Petroleum Sulphonates)
Petrobases
Penn-Drake Anti-Freeze

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Lead Metal—Naphthalene

Lead, metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .12 - —
St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Metallic paste, dms., 30,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .28 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29½- —

Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound hgher

Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
30% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate ge., 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .29½- —
50% PbO, dms., works lb. .28 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .36 - .39
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
96%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .41¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1420- .1475
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .50¼- —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .24¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .13¼- —
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14½- .16¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .17¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 10.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 10.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa. ton. 10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton. 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 10.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 13.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton. 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.20 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.85 6.00
Lindane, 25%, works, cans lb. 3.00 3.05
dms., works lb. 2.95 —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .22 - .25
without leaves, bls lb. .22 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, mldwest mills ton. 64.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.63 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 1.18
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydroxide, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.62 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .06¼- —
smaller lots lb. .06½- —

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¼c. per lb higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .83 - .88
leaves, NF lb. .90 - .95
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. 44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .73 - .74
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. 1.05 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bbls lb. .93 - .94
West Indian, bls lb. .82 - .83
broken, bls lb. .75 - .76
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - .31
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.s., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. equald lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 44.00 -46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 4.93
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs., works lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ton. 67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 30.50 - —
Maleic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .42 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bxs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 73.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 74.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precp., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. and lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms, precip., dms lb. .21½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 68.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 62.00 -63.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Bohemian, bls lb. .47 - .47½
Chilean, bls lb. .50 - .51
French, bls lb. .55 - .59
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP lb. 10.15 -10.30
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, ton lots, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.07 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.23 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - .80
works, l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .78 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .59 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.

synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. 47½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, deliveries, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade lb. 3.00 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .51½- —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .56¼- —
frt. alld. W gal. .60¼- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .47 - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

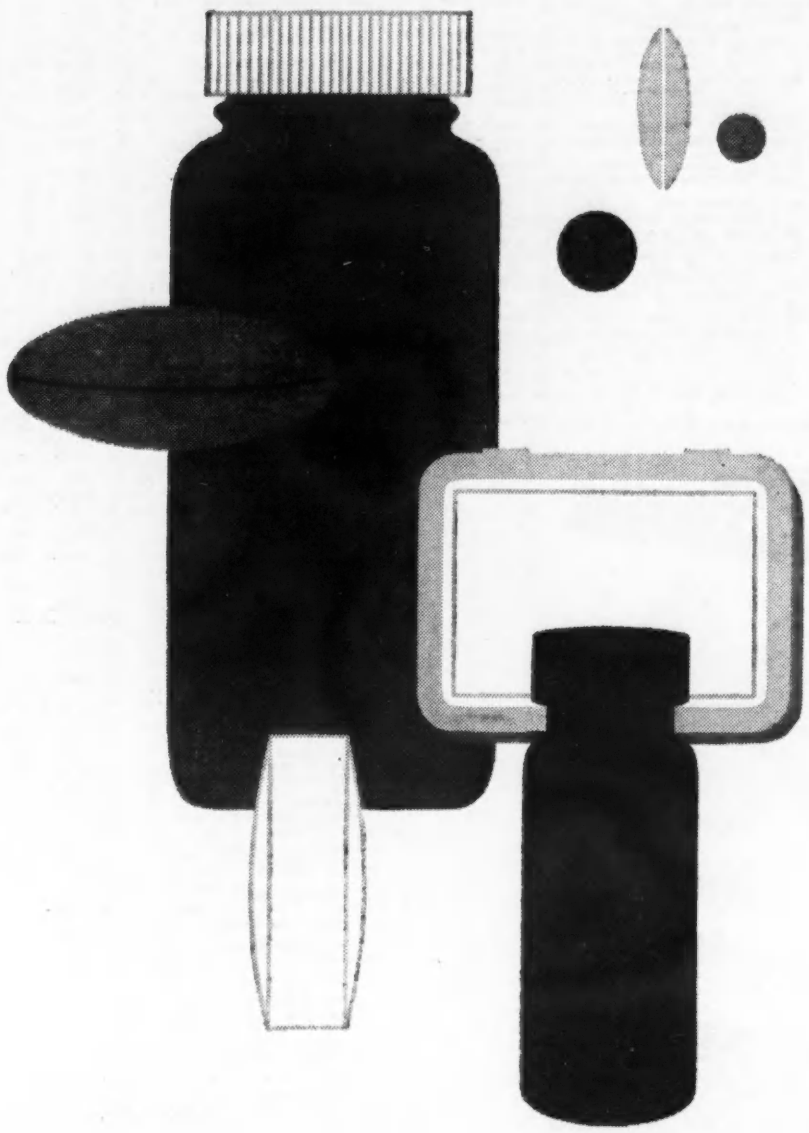
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - 2.90
extra lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns lb. .69 - .71
cyls. lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots, cbys lb. 3.00 - 4.78
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Rosanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.50 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.03 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylieneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .10½- .13
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½- .14¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .28½- .35¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .08 - —
New Orleans, tanks gal. .06 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .90 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - .09
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25¼- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. basis 100% lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylaniline, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 - 12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
tanks, works lb. .59 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 23.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs. lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs. lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs. lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs. lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs. lb. 1.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.45 - —
5 lbs. lb. 1.55 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source lb. .07½- .08
Danish, bgs., futures lb. .11½- .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Montana, brown, bgs., source, lb. .05½- .06
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .07 - .07½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton. 52.00 - —
J1, crushed, ex dock ton. 76.50 - —
J2, ex dock ton. 42.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0575- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
imported, crude, 78°, 100-ton lots lb. .03¼- —



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CHEMURGIC DIVISION
Division of National Dairy Products Corporation

Neocinchophen, USP—Oil, Lubricating

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	- 7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y	ton.	14.25	- —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y	ton.	18.25	- —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.00	2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb	.50	- —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.48	- .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.23	- —
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.43½	- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs	lb.	.40	- —
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.24½	- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.42	- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	11.00	-11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	10.50	-10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs.,	dm.	49.40	- —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6	tin.	10.35	- —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys	lb.	5.50	- 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	No stocks.	
tanks	lb.	.08	- .08½
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.09	- .09½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10	- .11
tanks	lb.	.08	- .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- .31
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	- .33
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- .35
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works., N.	ton.	120.00	-126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton.		3.70	- 4.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit	ton.	3.25	+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
2, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.25	- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.43	- —
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.38	- —
Istrian, bgs	lb.	.31	- —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	.50	- .51
futures, bgs	lb.	.48	- .49
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.29	- .29½
futures	lb.	.30	- .30½
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.10	- .12
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.13	- .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks	
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l.	gal.	.19	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.21	- .60
tanks	gal.	.15¼	- —
100° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	- —
Oil, abies siberica, cns	lb.	3.75	- 5.50
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.40	- 5.00
NF, bots	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Sweet, dms., cns	lb.	.70	- .95
Amyris, dms	lb.	1.55	- 1.95
Angelica root, bots	lb.	115.00	-190.00
Seed, bots	lb.	80.00	-100.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms	lb.	1.35	- 1.70
Apricot kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.44	- .60
Avocado, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars	lb.	.18¼	- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20	- 1.50
55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.20	- 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.20	- 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.00	- 4.25
natural, Italian, cns	lb.	4.40	- 5.00
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	.95	- 1.76
rectified, NF cns	lb	4.15	- 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil	lb.	3.00	- 3.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65	- 70
Cajeput, tech., dms	lb.	1.65	- 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns	lb.	2.20	- 4.50
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	-28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.23	- .50
white, dms.	lb	.24	- .40
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
rectified, cns	lb.	3.50	- 5.50
Oil, capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.65	- 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	50.00	-80.00
Cassia, USP, cns	lb.	2.05	- 3.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l	lb.	.20¾	- —
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.21¼	- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
tanks	lb.	.21½	- —
unbodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.21½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
tanks	lb.	.20½	- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30	- .31
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	- —
tanks	lb.	.16½	- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms	lb.	.12	- .14
75% (60-62% fat), dms	lb.	.15¾	- .16¾
USP, standard, dms., c.l	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	- —
tanks	lb.	.17¾	- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l	lb.	.20¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾	- —
Cedarleaf, USP, dms	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Cedarwood, cns	lb.	.42	- .55
dms.	lb.	.32	- .50
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	15.00	-18.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	29.00	-62.00
Leaf, Ceylon	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Citronella, Ceylon, cns	lb.	1.10	- 1.55
Java, and Java-type, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.10
Clove, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	- 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.15	- —
Pac. Coast	lb.	.13¾	- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.22½	- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.23	- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.08½	- .09½
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.40	- 1.55
Coriander, bots	lb.	24.50	-35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13½	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.04½	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01½	- —
refined, dms., New York	lb.	.18¼	- .18¾
tanks	lb.	.16½	- —
Costus, bots.	oz.	32.50	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley	lb.	.12¼	- .12½
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01	- —
refined, dms	lb.	.17½	- .18
tankcars	lb.	.15¾	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)			
Croton, NF, cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
Cumin, bots	lb.	6.25	- 7.50
Cypress, bots.	lb.	11.00	-15.00
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	7.00	- 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms	lb.	5.65	- 6.50
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns	lb.	.67	- 1.45
70-80%, cns.	lb.	.55	- 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.00	- 2.05
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.10	- .12
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.12	- .13½
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms.	1,000,000 units.	.13½	- .15
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.14½	- .16
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor.			
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms.	1,000,000 units.	.19	- —
200,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.20	- —
300,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.23	- —
400,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.24	- —
500,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.26	- —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	9 00	-15.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	13.50	-16.25
Bourbon, cns	lb.	17.00	-20.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	23.00	-28.00
Grapefruit	lb.	.65	- 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.12¼	- .12¾
extra, Winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.13	- .13½
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.14½	- .15
Guaiacwoo, cns	lb.	1.85	- 1.90
Hemlock, cns	lb.	1.65	- 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No prices.	
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots	lb.	3.15	- 7.00
twice rectified	lb.	4.85	- 5.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, bots.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	1.40	- 1.85
Lavender flower, French, 40-42% ester, cns	lb.	4.15	- 4.75
38-42% ester, cns	lb.	3.20	- 4.10
30-32% ester, cns	lb.	2.20	- 3.25
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	.90	- 1.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns	lb.	2.95	- 3.25
Messina	lb.	2.85	- 3.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	2.25	- 3.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.50	- 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).			
Mexican, cns	lb.	3.35	- 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	5.40	- 6.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.25	-11.25
terpeneless, bot	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3.	lb.	.1850	- .1870
l.c.l.	lb.	.1910	- .1950
tankcars	lb.	.1730	- .1750
tankwagon	lb.	.1760	- .1780
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.			
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks.	gal.	.285	- —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks	gal.	.21	- .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.18	- .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.285	- —
Penna., W. cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks	gal.	.33	- —
600-650 steam refd., tanks.	gal.	.37	- —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.37	- .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.39	- .41
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.11	- .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks	gal.	.11	- .12½

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Are you troubled by—

• • • **rubber staining or discoloring?** IONOL guards rubber products against oxidation, *even through long exposure to light, air and heat.*

IONOL is non-discoloring in light-colored rubber goods . . . non-staining to rubber-guarded parts. This highly compatible and effective anti-oxidant can be readily included in the recipes you are now using.

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• • • **poor "keeping" ability of animal and vegetable oils?** Minute quantities of IONOL can prevent rancidity . . . can maintain normal color and appearance in both oils and prepared esters.

• • • **unreliable anti-skinning properties of paints and inks?** IONOL permits controlled *retardation* of skin formation.

• • • **weakening of botanical insecticides?** Small quantities of IONOL extend the high-potency life of pyrethrum and other important insecticides.

• • • **brake fluid corrosiveness?** IONOL is an effective inhibitor for brake fluids.

SPECIFICATIONS

Purity (minimum)	98%
Freezing Point (minimum)	68.5°C

% SOLUBILITY OF PURE COMPOUND BY WEIGHT AT 20°C IN:

Absolute ethanol	26%
Isopentane	50%
Benzene	40%
Castor Oil	20%
Coconut Oil	29%

A LETTERHEAD REQUEST will bring you further information and a sample of IONOL for your own tests.

*Trade Mark registered, U. S. Patent Office

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

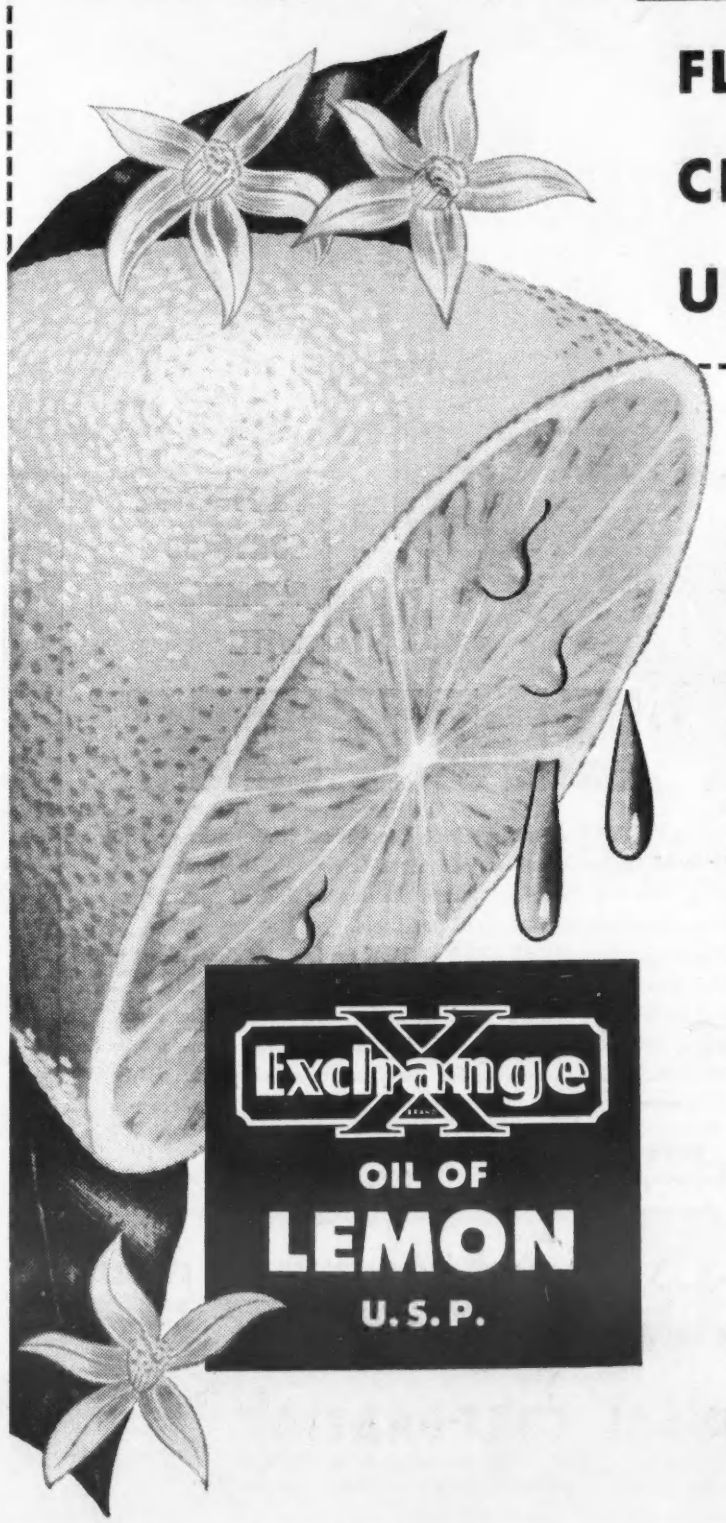
Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.45	- 3.85
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns	lb.	9.25	- —
Floridian, dms.	lb.	1.60	- —
Italian, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.06	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1180-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1330-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1080-	—
tanks	lb.	.0920-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.18	- .19
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.28	- .28½
20°, dms.	lb.	.27	- .27½
30°, dms.	lb.	.21	- 21½
Neroli, French, bots	lb.	85.00	-300.00
Haitian bots	lb.	175.00	-200.00
Niaouli, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.60	- 3.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.50	4.35
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.22	- .22½
tankcars	lb.	.21	- —
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.12½	- —
Olibanum, bots	lb.	4.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	6.25	- 8.50
Olive, commercial, dms	gal.	1.75	- 1.85
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.50	- 2.75
foots, dms	lb.	.13	- .13½
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns.,	lb.	.25	- .60
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns	lb.	.95	- 1.25
Calif., cns.	lb.	.60	- 1.00
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.42	- 1.00
Messina, coppers	lb.	2.45	- 3.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	1.95	- 2.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	55.00	-135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs	lb.	2.50	- 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.1210	Nom.
tankcars	lb.	.11	Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	7.75	- 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY	lb.	No prices	
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	11½	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	22.00	-22.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast	lb.	.14¼-	—
refined, dms	lb.	.19¼-	.19¾
tanks, New York	lb.	.17¼-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, cns	lb.	4.60	- 5.50
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	6.25	- 6.40
redist., USP, dms	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb	No stocks	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.05	- 2.50
Pimento berry, dms	lb.	5.85	- 5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	1.55	1.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.60	- —
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.61	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C	gal.	.72	- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.09½-	—
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Red, single dist., dms	lb.	.13	- .14
tanks	lb.	.11¾-	—
saponified, dms	lb.	.12¼-	.13¼
double dist., dms	lb.	.15½-	.16
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Rice bran, clarif., dms	lb.	.14	- .14½
tanks	lb.	.12	- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers	oz.	24.00	-38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.50
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.95	- 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms	gal.	.66	—
2d rectified, dms	gal.	.68	—
3d rectified, dms	gal.	78	—
Rue, bots.	lb.	3.50	- 5.00
Sage, clary, bots.	lb.	13.50	-16.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 5.50
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.00	- 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns.	lb.	11.50	-16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.06¼-	—
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1180-	—
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1330-	—
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1080-	—
tanks	lb.	.0920-	—
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.58	- .78
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	2.30
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Savory, cns	lb.	3.00	—
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra, dms	lb.	.13	- —
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.31	- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works,	gal.	.27	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.30	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.19	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	18.75	-25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.12	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.05⅝-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.02½-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1510-	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.1570-	.1610
tanks	lb.	.1390-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1420-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1480-	.1520
tanks	lb.	.1290-	—
edible, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
tanks	lb.	.14½-	—
Spearmint, dms	lb.	3.15	- 5.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, drums	lb.	.1620-	.1670
tankcars	lb.	.1520-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.15	- .15½
tankcars	lb.	.14	- —
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	- 2.75
Sunflower-seed, inp., refined, tanks	lb.	No prices.	
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Sweet birch, Northern, cns	lb.	4.50	- 7.50
Southern, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works	ton	40.00	- —
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05	- —
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.12	- .12½
Tansy, dms.	lb.	8.75	9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb	.045	- —
l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.0473-	—
whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0595-	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.035	- —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South	gal.	.60	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns	lb.	2.05	3.75
white, cns	lb.	2.50	3.80
technical, white, cns	lb.	.40	- 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	.25¾-	.26
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.27½-	.27¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.28	- —
tanks	lb.	.26½-	.26¾
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)			
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.21	- .35
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	13.50	-15.00
Haitian, cns.	lb.	10.00	14.00
Java, cns.	lb.	No prices.	
Oil, whale, ref., natural, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Winter-bleached, dms	lb	No stocks	
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	10.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	43	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	48	- —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis,	gal.	44	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	49	- —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	45	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	50	- —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	53	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	58	- —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	60	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	65	- —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	62	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	67	- —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	65	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	70	- —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	69½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	74½-	—
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	7.00	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.65	-18.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, NF, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Wormwood, cns	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	7.50	- 8.25
extra, bots.	lb.	11.00	-12.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	6.75	- 7.00
Olein, crude (see Oil, red)			
white, low titre, dms	lb.	.15½-	.16½
tankcars	lb.	.14¼-	—
Oleostearin, bbls.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	10.00	—
paper, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	12.00	—

Oil, Mace, Distilled—Orthonitrochlorobenzene

Opium, USP, cns.	lb	19.20	19.45
gran., USP, cns.	lb.	21.65	21.90
powd., USP cns.	lb	21.65	21.90
Orange, cadmium (thopone bbls, frt. alld E of Rockies	lb	1.10	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul	lb.	.25	- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Chrome dinitroaniln toner	lb.	1.15	- —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	1810-	—
Molybdate	lb.	.40	- —
Persian, bbls	lb.	30	- .45
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	40	.45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.13	- .15
Sweet, bls	lb.	.13	- .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.17	- .18
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.18	- 18½
Sicilian, bgs	lb.	.18	- .19
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.20	.25
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.26	.29
Veron, bls	lb.	.16	.21
powdered, bbls, bxs	lb	22	.23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms, c.l., works	lb	32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.31	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Orthochloroaniln, dms. 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	.70	- —
Orthochloroparanitroaniln, dms., works	lb.	.65½-	—
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald.	lb.	.1930-	.2405
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1960-	.2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1900-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1930-	—
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1830-	.2305
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1860-	.2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1800-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1830-	—
25 to 27° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1630-	.2090
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1660-	.2110
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1500-	.1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns	lb.	.12½-	—
100-lb. cns	lb.	.11½-	—
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c per lb higher			
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).			
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l.	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
tanks	lb.	.28	- —
Orthonitroaniln, dms	lb.	.50	.53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb	.17	.18

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR
CLARITY
UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Orthonitrobiphenyl—Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent

Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrophenol, dms	lb.	.66	.77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.12	—
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	33½	—
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	15½	—
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.	lb.	1.10	—
Ouabaine, USP, vials	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., tib. dms., 5 lbs. and up	lb.	2.50	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works	lb.	4.25	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.40	4.51

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75	lb.	5.75	6.25
Pancreatin, USP	lb.	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	—
Papain, powd., NF, cs	lb.	1.75	2.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.43	.46
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.70	—
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.63	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.50	.65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	—
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 5x0-lb. lots.	lb.	.45	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	.14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	No prices.	
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0635	—
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0635	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0635	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0640	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0645	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0660	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0795	—

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	.16¾
10,000 lbs. to c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	.16¾
1,000-9,999 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	.17¼
less than 1,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	.19¼
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	—
10,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.12	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.13	.15
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	.13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
USP, cbys	lb.	.51	.53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.18	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.28	.29
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
technical, refined, dms., same basis	lb.	1.25	1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Parathion, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	2.50
spray powder, 15%, tins, dealers.	lb.	.72	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	—
Paretra brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
ground, bxs	lb.	.35	.37
powder, bxs	lb.	.38	.40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.33	.37
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.66
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	40	.45
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	No stocks.	

Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	59.00	60.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.42	1.43
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.28	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.00	—
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	.100,000 units.	.04	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.03½	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.04½	—
sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.04½	—
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	.33

(Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	10½	11½
Pepper, black	lb.	1.42	1.43
Feb. arrival	lb.	1.43	—
Jan.-March	lb.	1.43	—
Mar.-May	lb.	1.43	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.41	.42
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.62	.63
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.62	.63
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.41	.41½
Mississippi sports, bgs., source	lb.	.55	.55½
Mombassa, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nigerian caps, bgs., futures	lb.	.45	.46
birdseye, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
White, bgs	lb.	2.30	2.35
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.50	.70
imported, bls	lb.	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers	lb.	3.90	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11½	—

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.90	1.10
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	—
cream, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06⅜	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06	—
white lily, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06⅜	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07⅛	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	—
soft, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06⅜	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05⅛	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells. California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.45	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.54	—
Upper field	bbl.	2.84	3.54
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.25	1.55
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.65	2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.35	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.08	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.10	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.03	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.02	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	2.05	2.15
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.08	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.08	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.13	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.075	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.03	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California.	gal.	.081	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.09	.0925
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.0775	—
No. 3	gal.	.07375	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.083	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0825	.08625
No. 1, straw	gal.	.0825	.08625
No. 2, straw	gal.	.075	.085
range	gal.	.0825	.0875
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.0925	.10
No. 2	gal.	.0925	.095
No. 3	gal.	.09	.0925
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
255 F. b.r., tanks, ex-tax,			
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	—
toluol-type, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11125	.11375

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Petroleum, mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 e.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 —
group 3, tanks gal. .09875- .10375
tank-wagon, Baltimore gal. .175 —
Boston gal. .16 —
Buffalo gal. .165 —
Camden, N. J. gal. .15 —
Chicago gal. .197 —
Detroit gal. .214 —
Kansas City, Mo. gal. .182 —
Newark gal. .15 —
New York gal. .15 —
Philadelphia gal. .14 —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 —
Providence gal. .165 —
Rochester gal. .18 —
St. Louis gal. .19 —
Syracuse gal. .19 —
Washington, D. C. gal. .175 —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10675- —
tankwagon, St. Louis gal. .19 —
Newark gal. .15 —
Chicago gal. .197 —
Detroit gal. .214 —
New York gal. .15 —
Philadelphia gal. .14 —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .20 .21
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .20½ .24
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½ —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .26½ —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .20½ .24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .20½ .26½
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½ —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .20½ —
36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .20½ —
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25½ .27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .20½ —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10675- .11375
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .207 - —
Detroit gal. .224 - —
Milwaukee gal. .209 - —
Minneapolis gal. .207 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 —
Group 3 tanks gal. .10375- .11375
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10375- .10875
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .197 - —
Detroit gal. .214 - —
Milwaukee gal. .199 - —
Minneapolis gal. .197 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .19 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1750- —
tanks, works lb. .1525- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1400- —
tanks, works lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb 4.00 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies, lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1100- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1100- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - .13
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.02 - 1.07
Phenothiazin, NF 6lb. dms., 18,000 lbs., frt. adjusted lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, frt. adjusted lb. 46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanoamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 1.60
Phlorerglucinol, CP, 6lb. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial 6lb. dms., works lb. 4.50 - 7.00
tech., 6lb., dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½ - —
10-lb. cyls., works lb 1.50 —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 3.75 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.15 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.80 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.80 - —
77%-78% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.90 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 4.93 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.98 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and tabor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorpnous, cs lb. .33 .36
tins, export lb .34 .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .12 .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 29
dms., export lb. .33½ 36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 15
l.c.l., works lb. 13 16

Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .08 - .10
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, USP bots, vials oz 6.25 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .21 - .21½
Pinetar, retort dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South lb. .035 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.60 1.70
Piperidine, 95%, wms. crl. equald. lb. 1.65 —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, dms. incl., 20 or more dms., works, South, 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
whse., N. Y. C 100 lbs. 8.08 - —
5 to 19 dms., works, South 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
whse., N. Y. C 100 lbs. 8.28 - —
1 to 4 dms., works, South 100 lbs. 7.61 - —
whse., N. Y. C 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .05½ - .07
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.

Pitch, linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
lb. .02 - —
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 4.67 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .04½ - .05
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 66.00 -69.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .13 .14
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms lb. 12.45 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30½ - —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .31 - .60
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30½ - —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30½ - —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25½ - .27
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .26½ - .28
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½ - .29
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½ - .29

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Polystyrene Crystals, Standard—Quebracho Extract

Polystyrene, crystals, standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .26½- —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber drms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - 1.05
Seed, Dutch, bls lb. .17¾- .18
Polish, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, drms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
liquid, 45%, drms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, drms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, drms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works lb .089 —
liquid, 45% basis, drms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, drms., c.l., works, lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. works, lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb 68 —
Acetate, USP, drms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., drms lb. .20 - .22
powd., drms lb. .22 - .24
Potassium bichromate, bgs., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .48 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0855- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb 06¼ —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
USP, gran., bbls., drms lb 16½ .18
powd., bbls., drms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb .25 .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
powd., drms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF, gran., drms lb 31 33
Chloride, USP, cryst., drms lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb 20 .22
powd., bbls lb 29 .32
Citrate, USP, gran., drms lb. .37½- .38¼
powder, drms lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide, drms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, drms., works lb. .24 —
Glutonate, drms lb 75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, drms lb. 1.80 1.85
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic), USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., drms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, fib, drms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, drms lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N M. unit-ton. .37½ —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .45½ —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb .30 .32
purified, drms. lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - 18
Permanganate, tech., drms., works, lb. .21¾ 22¾
USP, drms., works lb. 23¼ .24
ex whse lb. 29 —
Persulphate, drms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb .13 13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls lb 21 —
kegs lb 26 —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. 18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Potassium silicate, solution, 62° Be, net, drms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. drms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb 07 .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90-95%, works ton. 32.50 - —
indust, bulk, works ton. 36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 .33
gran., drms lb. .18½ —
powder, drms lb .17 —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, drms lb. 70 .78
tech., works lb. .45 .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .50 .53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, drms., works lb. .45 .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs lb. .65 .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, drms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .23 .25
Berries, bgs lb. .55 .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .50 .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, drms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 4.50
spot, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 4.50 —
smaller lots lb. 4.00 5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 2.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
Propionaldehyde, drms., c.l., works lb. 28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, drms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, drms., c.l. lb. 08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb 12½- —
tanks lb. 07 - —
Oxide, drms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .19½- —
tanks, frt. equaid. E lb. .16½- —
Propyleneglycol, NF, drms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
tech., drms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, drms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .22 - .25
blonde, bgs lb. .19 - .21
husks, bgs lb. .42 - .43
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. 45 .50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots, lb. .03⅝- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅞- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04
Italian, silk screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. 03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. 18 .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 9.50 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 9.40 - —
(30 to 1) base, 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 14.15 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 14.05 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .56 - .65
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works and frt. equald., c.l. gal. 2.00 - 2.69
l.c.l. gal. 2.00 - 2.72
refd., 2°, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .74½- .79¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .80
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports, long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.00 - —
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 10.00 -10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb .17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liq., 25% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- —

Mutual's

POTASSIUM CHROMATE

OTHER NAMES: Chromate of Potash

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FORMULA: K_2CrO_4

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MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 194.20

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DESCRIPTION: Non-hygrosocopic, yellow, small, bipyramidal rhombic crystals. Bulk density averages 105 lbs. per cu. ft.

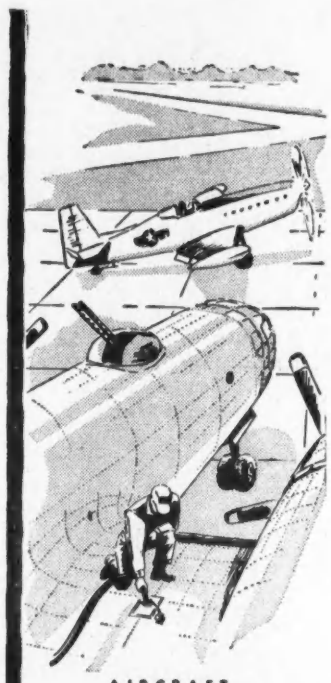
- K_2CrO_4 99.8 % min.
- Chloride as Cl 0.06% max.
- Sulphate as SO_4 0.10% max.

USES: Replaces bichromates or sodium chromate where a non-hygroscopic alkaline compound is required, as in proprietary mixtures for corrosion control, metal surface treatment, etc.

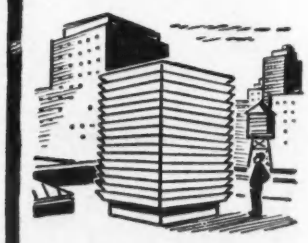
SHIPPING CONTAINERS: Fibre Drums-100 lb. net, 400 lb. net.

OTHER MUTUAL PRODUCTS

Sodium Bichromate — Sodium Chromate
Potassium Bichromate — Ammonium Bichromate
Chromic Acid



AIRCRAFT FUEL TANKS



AIR CONDITIONING

METAL SURFACE TREATMENT

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — SINCE 1845 — REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

270 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Quebracho extract, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra. lb. .09 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .15½- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .06 5/16
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
solid bxs lb. .26 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots flask 71.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 73.00 - 75.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns. oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns lb. .68 —
Quinolin, dms. c.l., works lb. 50¾ 54½
l.c.l., works lb. .51¼- .55
tanks, works lb. .50 .51

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb. 70 75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.65 1.70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb 1.45 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.60 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.55 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.15 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.35 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .11¼ .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. .60 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works. lb. 1 05 —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .65½- .80
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .69½- .80
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner)
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼ —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.01 - 1.30
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. 1.30 Nom.
powd., bbls. lb. 1.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots .28 - .33
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls. lb. 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls. lb. .12 - .17
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07¼- .07½
Spanish, bls. lb. .07½- .08
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.66 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .04½- .05½
5 kilos, fib. dms gram. .04½- .05½
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .05 - .06

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .60 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.55 —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .75 - .80
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb 95 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 17.00 - 18.00
Safrol, dms. lb. .85 - .90
Sage, Cyprus, bales, futures lb 12 13
Dalmatian, bls. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .30 - .35
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .05½- 05¾
Saligenin, ctns lb. 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 —
fib. dms lb. 1.02 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. .88 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd., 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 22.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No stocks.
Saponin No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .30 - .40
Honduras, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. .14 - .15
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. lb .60 - .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 20.50 -24.50
Hydrochloride, bots oz 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. .27¼- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns. 10-lb lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.20 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
hulled, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .21½- .25
Salvadorean lb. .12½- .13
Turkish, yellow lb. .14½ .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .56½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .48 - .49
No. 2, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .44 - .45
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .42 - .43
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.

To Satisfy Your Customers . . .

use HOOKER PARADI*

When you market mothicides and sanitary specialties, using paradichlorobenzene, you can free yourself from customer complaints by using Hooker Paradichlorobenzene. The same high purity unadulterated crystals of Hooker Paradi . . . supplied to your trade for over twenty years . . . is now available in seven screen sizes from powdered to Pea No. 1. If you repackage these crystals you can be sure your customer will be pleased with this high purity product which evaporates completely without residue and which does not stain. And because it is so pure you will have no processing difficulties if your operations require reforming it or putting it into solution. Repackagers and reformers of Paradichlorobenzene will find that by selecting Hooker Paradi they will have a smooth, trouble free manufacturing and distributing route from Hooker to the consuming public. Send for your samples.

Send for a copy of Hooker's new illustrated Bulletin on Paradi. It contains information that will help and profit you. It gives information for your instruction labels as well as for your use in reprocessing and repackaging. Sources for equipment and packages are also included as well as illustrations of the various sizes and their most suitable applications. Just write Bulletin 454 on your business letterhead and you will receive a copy.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES
HOOKER
PARADICHLOROBENZENE

Appearance	White to clear transparent
Form	Crystals in 7 sizes
Melting Point	53° C
Boiling Point	173° C
Residue on Sublimation	None
Shipping Containers, 100, 200 lb. Fibre Drums	

*TRADEMARK REGISTERED

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

9-1590

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM BENZOATE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

Silica, Amorphous—Sodium Sesquicarbonate

Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill. works ton 30.00 - 30.00
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. 73¼- —
Cyanide, 4lb. dms., 2.2500-oz. lots oz. .66¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .67 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
100-oz. lots oz. .67½- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2.500-oz. lots oz. .46¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .48¾- —
250-oz. lots oz. .49 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 - 60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Smalt, black, ctns lb 11 —
Blue, ctns lb 16 —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. 40 - .45

Soapbark, bls lb .22 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls lb .24 - .25
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls. lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.58 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.78 - —
Soda-lime, USP dms lb. .23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .16 - —
powder, bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. 46 —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 1.65

Sodium aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .32 —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .60 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., works lb. .09¾- .10¾
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal. Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, gran., dms lb. .05¾ 06¼

Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb 07¾- 08¼
powd., kgs., works lb. .09 - —
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. 75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, dms., works lb. .11½- .12¼
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls lb. .21½- —
dms. lb. .22½ .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms. lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 -ins to case, works lb. 12.00 - 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 - 21.00
tribasic, tons lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .83 .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs lb. 1.55 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. .96 - 1.06
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- .22
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.47 2.66
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .19 - —
tech., 50%, dms., works lb. .14 - .15
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 118.00 - 123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton 184.50 —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .54 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l. works ton 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 48.00 - —
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 - 11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.05 - 7.00
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .24
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms. lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, cms lb. .57 .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —

Detergency gets a "big boost"

with WYANDOTTE CARBOSE

Specialized grades of Sodium CMC

*Wyandotte Carbose** is a unique compound developed especially for detergent applications. When used in conjunction with both "built" and "unbuilt" detergent products, it boosts the cleaning ability of these products to a remarkable degree.

In the washing of cottons and other fabrics, with soils running from the lightest to the heaviest, formulations containing Wyandotte Carbose consistently provide more thorough soil removal and greater whiteness retention.

Carbose is also used in the production of improved water-base paints, textiles, paper and adhesives.

• This versatile compound is economically priced and is available in carload quantities. Write for complete data on its properties and applications.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
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CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
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CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
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AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2..100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3..100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4..100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd..100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works..ton.16.00 - 17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works..ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04½ - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .433 - .498
Stearate, USP, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works..lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII dried, gran., dms..lb. .20 - .23
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls..lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls..lb. .15½ - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls..lb. .61 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06¼ - —
liquid, 45% basis 100% tanks, works..ton.90.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works..lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls..lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works..lb. .10¼ - —
1 ton or less, works..lb. .10½ - .11
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd., East..lb. 1.10 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17½ - .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coal tar, tanks, works..gal. .25 - .3235
high flash, tanks, works..gal. .25 - .3235
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .25 - —
150° F. flash, tanks, same basis..gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22¼ - —
ton lots, works..lb. .23¼ - —
less ton lots, works..lb. .24 - —
tanks, works..lb. .21½ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼ - —
ton lots, works..lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works..lb. .17½ - —
tanks, works..lb. .15½ - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur..ton.56.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .19½ - —
20,000 lbs., works..lb. .19¾ - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .20 - .23½
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .0575 - —
20,000 lbs., works..lb. .0590 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .0605 - —
Sparteine sulphate, ens..oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls..lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼ - —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls..lb. .33 - .38
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls, boxes..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls..lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs..lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls..lb. .13 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.52 - —
Chicago..100 lbs. 4.87 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 5.67 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.63 - —
Chicago..100 lbs. 4.78 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 5.78 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, bgs., c.l., Idaho, works..lb. .05 - .05¼
Maine, works..lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., spot..lb. .06½ - .07
Rice, bgs..lb. .12½ - —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l..lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs..lb. .0606 - .0656
Stavesacre seed, bgs..lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls..lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls..lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs..lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs..lb. .20 - .21

Streptomycin, hospitals, vials..gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials..gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, dms..lb. .15½ - .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls..lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works..lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs..lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10¼ - —
Oxalate, bbls., works..lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works..ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots..oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs..oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works..lb. .13 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.50 -11.00
powder..lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms..lb.12.25 -12.75
powder..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.00

Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.55 -11.05
powder, dms..lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, lb. 8.80 - 9.30
powder..lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
powder..lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.05
powder, dms..lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
f.o.b. ship for domestic and Canada..long ton.19.50 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .29
refined, flour, tight refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50

Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04¼ - —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .08¼ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works..lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock..ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25%..lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls., 25%..lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls..lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls..lb. .14½ - —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto..unit-ton. .76 - —
Carteret, N. J..unit-ton. .73 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla..unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.25

When You Specify
SOLVAY Products
for Textiles ...
... you get the ultimate in quality—the kind of quality you would expect from America's leading producer of alkalies. But in addition, you get the fast, dependable delivery service which can only come from a company having more than one plant ... and over 200 local stock points from coast to coast. You also get Solvay's exclusive Technical Service ... men specially trained in the textile industry.
SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
SOLVAY
PRODUCTS for the Textile Industry
LIQUID CHLORINE
CAUSTIC SODA
SODA ASH
SODIUM NITRITE
POTASSIUM CARBONATE
CAUSTIC POTASH
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
NYTRON
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite
Nytron • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Talc—Tungsten Oxide

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
fancy, loose, same basis lb. .06⅜- —
special, loose, same basis lb. .06⅛- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms. lb. .06 - .06½
50%, dms. lb. .08½- .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg. 10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon, bulk unit ton. 7.25 - —
Chicago unit ton. 7.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .08 - .08½
medium grades, bgs lb. .07¼- .07½
low grades, bgs lb. .06 - .07
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex ducs U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton. 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .46 - —
dms. lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kg lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .33 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb. .33 - .35
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 13.00 -15.50
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.05
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Theophylline, USP, fib. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride USP, dms., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, dms., 100 grams. kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .34 - .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls lb. .08½ .09
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., works lb. .6985- .7085
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .57¼- —
Metal, R.F.C. lb. .74½- —
Straits lb. .74½- —
Oxide, bbls. lb. .81 - .82
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .8193- .8393
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .46½- .47½
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse, ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55 gal. dms lb. .57 - .58
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. 40 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .23½- —
Birmingham dist gal. .22¼- —
Chicago district gal. .24½- —
Cleveland district gal. .24¾- —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .24½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .24 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .22 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .25½- —
Pittsburgh district gal. .22 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .23½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .27 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .22½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .25½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .25 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .22½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .25 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. 80 - 85
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l lb. .20 - —
truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
less than tons, works lb. .26 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .35½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½- —
Trichlorethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½- —
Zone 4 lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.15 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .38
smaller containers lb. .39 - .41
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
1:50, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
1:75, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
1:100, fib. dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —

as you were in 1900

Many soap-making operations were done by hand; so were some of the processes involved in paper, textile and glass manufacturing as well as water purification and sewage treatment.

as you are today

Sanitary, efficient machine operations replace the old hand processes in soap manufacture.

...with 50 years of research by Niagara Alkali

Gigantic kettles four stories deep... capacities as high as 175 tons... these are the superlatives in which soap-makers are planning—and working—today. Every step in soap manufacture is absolutely controlled to assure a uniform and superior product.

Niagara Alkali, now observing its 50th anniversary, is likewise able to assure the uniformity and superiority of its products—the result of continuous research to achieve product control and efficiency. The success of this research is reflected in Niagara's ability to serve many fields well: paper, soap, glass, textiles, sewage treatment, water purification and others.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Liquid Chlorine • Caustic Potash • Carbonate of Potash • Paradichlorobenzene • Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene

Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	.38	Nom.
Haitian, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.10	.10½
Madras, bgs	lb.	.18	.19
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).			
Sulphate, ret. dms., East	gal.	.23	—
Turpentine, wood dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.40	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.41	—
N. Y. whse	gal.	.47	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.27½	—
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works	gal.	.50	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.56	—
ex whse., NYC	gal.	.64	—
tanks, works	gal.	.34	—
Tyrothricin, bots.	gram	1.15	1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms	lb.	1.50	—
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).			
Uranium oxide, black, bgs	lb.	2.55	—
yellow, kgs.	lb.	1.65	—
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east	ton.	94.00	—
bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. allo. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west	ton.	103.58	—
30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east	ton.	98.00	—
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west	ton.	107.15	—
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va	ton.	125.00	—
C and D grades, same basis, tr'd	ton.	123.50	—
37 grade, same basis	ton.	147.50	—
Uva ursi leaves, bls	lb.	.10	.14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	22.50	27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No stocks.	
Cups, bgs., ex dock	ton.	53.00	55.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	14½	Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works	lb.	7.00	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	4.50	4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins, futures	lb.	6.00	6.25
whole, tins, futures	lb.	7.00	7.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs	lb.	4.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.05	—
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs	lb.	3.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.05	3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.00	—
smaller lots, tins	lb.	3.05	3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.16	.16½
5-gal. cns., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).			
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.50	—
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units	1,000,000 units.	.025	—
lots of 1 billion USP units	1,000,000 units.	.03	—
lots of less than 1 billion USP units	1,000,000 units.	.03	—
Vitamin A, natural, 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more	1,000,000 units.	.20	—
lots of 500 to 2,499 million units	1,000,000 units.	.21	—
lots of less than 500 million units	1,000,000 units.	.24	—
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more	1,000,000 units.	.22	—
lots of 500 to 2,499 million units	1,000,000 units.	.23	—
lots of less than 500 million units	1,000,000 units.	.26	—
451,000 to 750,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more	1,000,000 units.	.24	—
lots of 500 to 2,499 million units	1,000,000 units.	.25	—
lots of less than 500 million units	1,000,000 units.	.28	—
751,000 or more A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more	1,000,000 units.	.26	—
lots of 500 to 2,499 million units	1,000,000 units.	.27	—
lots of 500 to 2,499 million units	1,000,000 units.	.30	—
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).			
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm	1,000,000 units.	.30	—
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd.	1,000,000 units.	.30	—

D_2 (see Calciferol).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls	lb.	1.50	1.75
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.55	.75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock	ton.	65.00	—
merchantable, bgs., ex dock	ton.	62.50	—
Wattle bark, extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.04¾	.05
tanks, works	lb.	.04¼	—
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.06¾	—
S. Afr. 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.06¾	—
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline)			
Bayberry, bgs., spot	lb.	.49	.51
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.	lb.	.63	.64
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.62	.63
crude, African, bgs	lb.	.42	.43
Brazilian, bgs	lb.	.53	Nom.
Cent. American, bgs	lb.	46	50
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.	lb.	.52	.53
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.51	.52
Candelilla, crude, bgs	lb.	.46	.47
refined, bgs	lb.	.49	.50
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c			
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	No stocks.	
North Country, No. 2, ton lots	lb.	.84	.85
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.81	.82
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.85	.86
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.10	1.12
No. 2	lb.	1.08	1.10
Powdered carnauba price same as powdered candelilla.		differential	
Japan, bgs	lb.	.70	.75
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works	lb.	.14	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.15	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p. ASTM, white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.26	—
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28	—
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
Montan, dom., black, raw	lb.	.25	.25½
refined	lb.	.31	.32
Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.16½	.17
German, bgs	lb.	.16½	.17
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	.84
Paraffin (see P.).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.27	.30
cake, cs.	lb.	.28	.31

Wax, sugar cane, crude, imp., bgs	lb.	.35	.37
refined, dom., slabs, works	lb.	.60	.65
imp., bags, N. Y.	lb.	.40	.42
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18	.20
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., 50 lbs	lb.	2.00	—
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	6.00	10.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	6.50	15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	16.00	30.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	21.00	35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	31.00
l.c.l. whse.	ton.	25.00	40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	20.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls.	lb.	.06	.07
rossed, bls	lb.	No prices.	
thin, natural, bls	lb.	.13½	.16
rossed, bls	lb.	.17	.18
Wild indigo root, bls	lb.	.30	.31
Wild yam root, bls	lb.	.16	.17
Witch hazel leaves, bls	lb.	.23	.27
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East	ton.	32.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00	—
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	37.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	45.00	—
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00	45.00
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	50.00	55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.			
Woolfat (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	13	.14
Levant, bgs	lb.	4.15	4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.45

—Continued on page 78

Testing for abrasion resistance. The technician covers the dry films with No. 1/2 pumice, then rotates on them the weighted, rubber wheels that are toed-in to provide slippage ...and thus simulate scuffing and wear. In this test, Enamel "A" with Albalith-73 proved better than Enamel "B" with a softer-drying pigment.

JUST A SIMPLE SWITCH in non-reactive white hiding pigments produced the striking improvement in abrasion resistance of the alkyd floor enamel that you see here. You must have observed the same effect many times, because the various types of such pigments frequently display surprising differences in film toughness.

Some pigments add little to film strength, as in Enamel "B" above. Other pigments, such as Albalith-73 in Enamel "A", promote the formation of dense, tough films with good through-dry.

Albalith-73 owes its outstanding properties not only to its special lithopone base, but also to the oleophilic treatment on its particles.

You will find, too, that in addition to greater toughness, Albalith-73 imparts to paints and enamels such features as faster mixing . . . better suspension . . . excellent fade resistance . . . less color floating . . . quicker sanding.

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Volume 157 February 27, 1950 Number 9

Distribution Is Laggard

A national marketing conference is being staged this week by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It is greatly to be desired that there should come out of that gathering something that will have some tendency—and some potency—in the direction of modernizing the technic of distribution and reducing its cost.

Announcements of the conference say that it will stress the rising importance of the consumer; that an answer will be sought to the question, "What is being done about the return of the buyer's market?" There is nothing modernizing or cost-reducing about that.

Distribution has lagged behind the technologic developments of production ever since the newer ideas of the latter began to get into practical application some forty years ago. That lag has been responsible for much of the evil laid over much of the past twenty years at the door of "overproduction." The production member of the team never has traveled too fast for the needs of consumption; but distribution has hampered the potential benefits of better production methods.

Much exuberance is poured out now and then about the development of marketing and distribution since the end of the nineteenth century. Most of that development—the growth of self-service retailing is almost the sole exception—has come through the speeding up of transportation. The stores of the land, for the most part, look much better than did those of the first decade of this century, but that is about their sole improvement.

Someone has figured out that, with today's costs of materials and labor, a modern automobile would cost at least $50,000 if produced with the machinery of forty years ago. Distribution has acquired higher costs over the past forty years, and changes in its technical processes have done but little to offset those increases.

The commerce chamber's conference will stress "the importance of distribution in a period of rising consumer resistance to high prices, particularly from the angle of distribution costs." That is the billion-dollar question. But, it is not properly stated. The problem is the importance to distribution of its costs which do not so much engender consumer resistance as they create inadequacy of buying power. So-called "buyers' strikes" are at least as much an indication that consumers can not pay prevailing prices as they are that they will not.

Distribution costs too much. It is difficult to see how any substantial improvement can be made in that respect otherwise than through a rather revolutionary reformation of the entire distributive system. And in the way of that achievement stands at least the political concept of the antitrust laws.

Politicalizing Business

The political concepts of the antitrust laws and of the evils which they were designed to correct get more illogical every day. Especially is this true of those which reflect today's prevalent politicomic affliction—a sort of magniphobia with reference to units of private enterprise, but not in respect of government spending or centralization. Insofar as business is concerned, politicomically, to be big is to be bad. Regard for the little fellow has become an obsession with only one angle—a slant for votes. It could be that putting one big concern out of business would antagonize more voters thrown out of jobs than could be caught by sugar-titting a hundred small competitors. Politicomic vote-luring always is myopic.

Comes now the Federal Trade Commission—one of the worst magniphobics—with a proposal that the antitrust laws authorize it to disintegrate any business unit which "has attained a size and power that substantially lessens competition." The criterion of the lessening, of course, would be determined by the commission. It seems never to dawn upon those who would shape the whole economy in a political job-perpetuating mold that the cost of both production and distribution is in reverse proportion to their volume. The consumer is dumb: let him pay.

The silliest suggestion for more destructive proscriptions in the antitrust laws comes from a two-man team of a politician and an "independent" business associationalist. Its worst feature is the suggestion that persons who violate the antitrust laws be barred from holding jobs for periods ranging from two years to life. Doubtless even congress would not attempt such an assault on the provision of the eighth amendatory article of the constitution prohibiting the infliction of cruel and unusual punishments. But, the fact that such a step can be proposed by apparently intelligent persons testifies disturbingly to the perversity of politicomic aims and of the commercial economics which is selfishness at its worst. Certainly a man can be kept out of a job for weeks, for years, or for life, by being imprisoned—but the state must provide him with a living of sorts. Under the antitrust proposal, he'd have to steal that apparently.

The antitrust laws are bad enough in themselves. Their administrative and even their judicial interpretations have not improved them. They could, however, be worse, and they would be if some, almost any, of the currently proposed amendments were made effective. Business is not the least to blame among the factors contributing to the statutory mess. It could do much to improve the situation if, adopting an objective view of the purpose of statutory regulation of business practices, it went into collaboration (not in the politicomic antitrust sense of that word) with the sections of bar associations which are especially concerned with such laws, and constructed in plain language a legislative bill which would make competition fair for competitors and for customers. Free competition is largely a theoretical myth.

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

One-World Fantasy

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

I suppose that your editorial in the February 6 issue, entitled "One World a Fantasy," was premised on the assumption that it would appeal to the bulk of your readers as sound common sense. You know your readers quite well; so I will not challenge your assumption.

On the other hand, I am compelled to point out to you how often men have been betrayed by their application of "common sense," in contrast to the number of problems that have been solved only by resort to use of "uncommon" sense. Surely the Number One betrayal has been man's widespread reliance on fanatical nationalism, buttressed by increasingly destructive military technology. We have just about reached the end of this plank. One more step, and we plunge from civilization's deck into the briny deep of world anarchy and chaos. You and your O.P.&D.Reporter will be dragged down like all the rest—editorials to the contrary notwithstanding.

This is no time for smug and pious assertions of superiority, or of "security" founded on mutual possession of H-bombs. This is a time for realism, for the wakening of Western civilization to the fact that two worlds will pass into no world under the current formula of international calculus. It is not a question of communizing America, or of Americanizing the Soviets. It is a question of both nations submitting themselves to a system of world law, backed by impartial world courts and police forces, that will keep us from lunging at one another's throats.

The prospect of achieving a world federal government to effectively enforce peace for generations to come is, of course, quite slender. The prospect of drifting into a war of liquidation is very real. The latter prospect is enhanced by editorials such as yours. If that is what you want for yourself and your children, that is your right in this democracy of ours. Increasing numbers of us are working for something better.

Knoxville, Tenn. HOWARD E. BALL.

[Mr. Ball's high-minded hopes were quite generally held by Americans when the United Nations was in course of construction. But, the experiences in the functioning of that organization and in the administration of affairs in Berlin have forced them, quite reluctantly, to be far less optimistic and naive. In their high regard for fair play, they feel that those who have no respect for rules, or commitments, or responsibilities should not be allowed to play on the team. The article with which Mr. Ball does not agree, did not even indirectly advocate war—that is no remedy for anything. It did counsel that those who will not join in the common purpose be treated with contemptuous disregard and the purpose earnestly pursued without and despite them.—*The Editor.*

For the Bookshelf

VEGETABLE GUMS AND RESINS. By F. N. Howes, D.Sc. Cloth; xx+188 pages. Waltham, Mass.: Chronica Botanica Company, New York: Stechert-Hafner, Inc. $5.

This is volume XX in the Chronica Botanica new series of plant science books. Its author is the principal scientific officer at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, a native of Africa and for some years in the personnel of the agricultural departments of two African countries. The book measures up well to the qualifications of author and publisher.

Dr. Howes dedicates his book to "the collectors of gums and resins in all parts of the world." He fits it, nevertheless, to the requirements of all who have to do with those substances in any capacity. He does much to clear up technicologically the long confusion of "gums" and "resins." Recognizing the enormity of the task of covering the thousands of plants whose exudations are gums or resins, or combinations of the two or even having a third component—oil—he pursues a selective course. He manages to take in some 600 botanical names.

The gums and the resins are treated in separate parts of the contents. After a dissertation on the nature and uses of gums, the part devoted to that class goes on for twenty-three pages (octavo) on the acacias; thirteen pages on tragacanth and

—*Continued on page 66*

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

save as much time of both the commission and the defendants while at the same time seeing that the public interest is served.

Proceeding on the theory that the real worth of FTC is to minimize the trial time, not see how many days can be spent in court work, the new commissioner is hopeful of devising a scheme whereby practically all false and misleading advertising which does not involve fraud or danger to the public will be quickly corrected by stipulation or by the acceptance of affidavits of discontinuance.

Commissioner Mead has two of the "hottest" assignments on the commission:—(1) Supervision over the investigatory work, and (2) relations with congress. He fell heir to the latter naturally because of his twenty years in the house and two terms in the senate.

The Bugs Are Coming

Producers, distributors and consumers of insecticides should take note!

Entomologists of the Department of Agriculture are warning that grasshoppers, boll weevils, and European cornborers may develop into outbreak status this summer. Weather conditions prevailing through the winter have been favorable to insects in many areas. Huge numbers of grasshopper eggs were found in many places during surveys last fall.

A lot depends on the weather at hatching time as to how serious the outbreak may be, but indications are that Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming are facing great hordes of the hoppers, and farmers from Texas to Canada and west to California will be forced to do battle against the pest in many places.

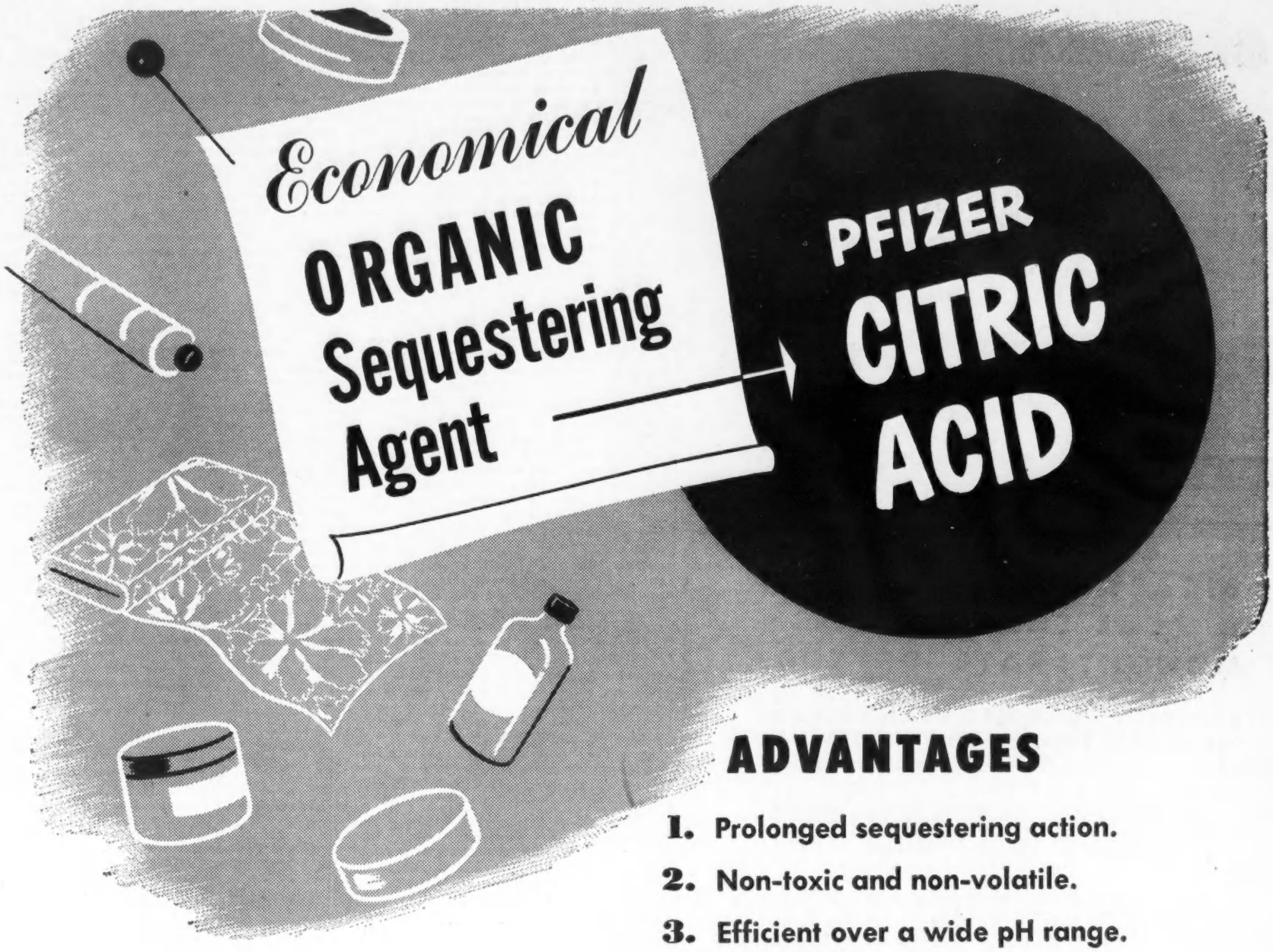
Boll weevils went into hibernation in great numbers last fall. The mild winter enabled many of them to overwinter successfully, and probably they will enter 1950 cotton fields in record numbers. More than $470,000,000 was lost by cotton farmers to the boll weevil and other pests last year, and it is estimated that losses will be even greater this year if weather conditions remain favorable. The same can be said of the cornborer in the corn belt.

FTC Speeds Procedure

Quoted below is an excerpt from a recent speech of Acting Chairman Lowell Mason of the Federal Trade Commission. It is typical of some of the changes that are taking place in the commission since the new blood came into the agency at the top level.

"The new commission has inaugurated a procedure that in my tenure of office I have never heretofore observed. Immediately after an oral argument, we adjourn to our conference room and, excluding all members of the staff, proceed to a full discussion of the issues while the points involved are still fresh in our minds. Now no one need fear his case will be decided on a stale record or by an unseen subordinate.

"Excepting those cases involving new and novel questions of law which require further study, we arrive at a common understanding as to our decision, with a definite assignment by the chairman to a commissioner for opinion drafting and preparation of the final order. This was an unheard of procedure in the old days."



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Heavy Chemicals

While coal shortages have not seriously affected heavy chemical production to date, there will be an overall cutback in output if the strike continues. Reserve stocks of coal have been steadily tapped and it is only a guess how long the power companies can hold out. It is stated, however, that the coal shortage is also affecting consuming plants, thereby maintaining a fair degree of balance between demand and supply. Considerable concern is felt over cutback rail freight transportation and the possibility of additional cutbacks and even embargoes. Interruption of the flow of materials from producer to consumer would prove serious to both industries. Current buying interest has largely followed conservative lines. There was no improvement in the supply of chlorine. Sodium chlorate has been heavily sold ahead with producers not interested in new business. Copper sulphate has leaned toward the tight side. For the first time in several weeks, tin based chemicals uncovered no new price changes.

United States production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals for December, 1949, were generally higher than those reported for November, 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census. Of the thirty-five chemicals included in the bureau's monthly survey, twenty-one were produced in larger volume during December than during the previous month, and twelve in smaller volume. A comparison of December, 1949, quantities with those produced for December, 1948, shows increases for sixteen and decreases for sixteen chemicals.

All time record production levels were reported in December for synthetic anhydrous ammonia, ammonium sulphate, chlorine, muriatic acid, hydrogen and sulphuric acid. Gains over last month's production totals were also recorded for ammonium nitrate, calcium carbide, molybdate chrome orange, nitric acid, oxygen, sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda and for certain sodium phosphate compounds.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 102.0 percent for the week ending February 18, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 101.9 in the preceding week and 93.4 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Supply position comfortable, with producers expressing concern over cutback rail transportation occasioned by the coal shortage. Production in December made an all time record. The total was 124,000 tons of synthetic, compared with 115,667 tons in the preceding month and 99,303 tons in December 1948.

Calcium Carbide—Supply position comfortable, with demand averaging not better than fair owing to cutback output in the iron and steel industry. December production totaled 55,836 tons of commercial, compared with 55,212 tons in the preceding month and 57,971 tons in December 1948.

Carbon Dioxide—Production of liquid and gas in December amounted to 18,791,000 pounds, compared with 19,115,000 in November and 16,750,000 pounds in December, 1948. Output of solid, dry ice, was higher. The total was 48,070,000 pounds in December, against 47,144,000 in the preceding month and 42,918,000 pounds in December, 1948.

Chlorine — Consuming demand has shown no appreciable relaxation during the past month and the supply situation was as tight at the close as at the beginning of the month. Production has been sustained at a high level to date with some producers operating on purchased power and others on coal and oil. The coal shortage has created an uncertain feeling in regard to sustaining output at its present level. Production in December touched a new high record at 166,812 tons of chlorine gas, compared with 155,943 tons in November and 154,469 tons in December, 1948.

Copper Sulphate—Supply position rather tight at present, with demand running slightly ahead of production. In supply quarters it was stated there is no suggestion of a serious shortage this season and it is expected the market will be restored to a satisfactory state of balance in for agriculture from Maine down through the eastern area with buyers showing a desire for spring shipments. Industrial demand is steady and so far has not been affected by coal shortages. Export inquiry has been confined mostly to Latin America with sales restricted temporarily by short stocks.

Potash, Caustic—Gradual increase in production is noted and improvement is expected with the expansion of receipts of muriate from supply sources. Demand has continued steady with the soap industry now reconciled to conditions prevailing. According to producers, the market should strike an even beam balance by the middle of March. It was pointed out that the coal shortage works both warys by holding down production and curtailing consumer requirements.

Potassium Carbonate — Demand from the glass factories that make television tubes and other glass specialties has remained active throughout the month of February. The supply position has necessarily continued tight for reasons similar to those noted in caustic potash.

Potassium Chlorate—Limited quantity still available for late March. Shipments to match factories heavy with demand at present showing no signs of easement.

Soda Ash — Shipments of fair dimensions have kept the market in a satisfactory degree of balance over the month of February. It was stated that demand from the paper mills and chemical plants has averaged better than inquiry from the glass factories. Stocks have continued available for prompt shipment. December production of light ash was 184,236 tons, compared with 191,331 tons in the preceding month and 216,765 tons in December, 1948. Output of dense amounted to 124,466 tons in December, against 119,303 in November and 130,239 tons in December 1948. Production of natural was 14,826 tons in December, compared with 17,412 tons in November and 22,681 tons in December 1948.

Soda, Caustic—Supply conditions have continued favorable for prompt shipments throughout the month of February. Producers describe demand as fair, with the soap, chemical and petroleum industries accounting for a sizable amount of the month's shipments. The heavy demand for chlorine has kept output of electrolytic at a high level while lime-soda caustic has been moderately cutback. December production of electrolytic was 153,853 tons of liquid including 22,630 tons of solid, compared with 145,897 tons of liquid including 19,023 tons of solid in November and 154,923 tons of liquid including 27,387 tons of solid in December, 1948. Production by the lime-soda process in December amounted to 47,159 tons of liquid including 11,881 tons of solid, against 50,678 tons of liquid including 10,720 tons of solid in the preceding month and 66,556 tons of liquid including 24,011 tons of solid in December, 1948.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Production has kept the markets supply comfortable throughout the past month while demand has averaged fair. December production of refined amounted to 14,474 tons, compared with 13,604 tons in November and 13,510 tons in December 1948.

Sodium Chlorate—An eastern producer is now booked heavily for the remainder of the year and is not interested in accepting additional orders. This has tightened the supply situation appreciably. Demand for industrial uses as well as for weed-destroyer requirements has been exceedingly active since January 1.

Sodium Phosphate — December production of monobasic amounted to 1,302 tons, compared with 1,247 tons in the preceding month and 1,330 tons in December, 1948. Output of dibasic in December was 11,•

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Feb. 28, 1949
213.8	213.8	213.8	216.4	234.4

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Feb. 28, 1949
121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	122.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

in the near future. Inquiries are coming 943 tons, against 12,798 in November and 8,663 tons in December, 1948.

Sodium Silicate — Steady shipments have featured the market over the past month, with the supply position remaining favorable for prompt deliveries. December production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid was 41,794 tons, compared with 46,073 in November and 38,049 tons in December, 1948.

Tin Based Chemicals—For the first time in several weeks no price changes were recorded for the different varieties. In producing quarters it was stated that the stability of the metal price at 74½c. per pound has inspired more confidence among buyers and sales at the close showed an appreciable increase over those noted at the beginning of the month.

Acids

Hydrofluoric — Market position steady with stocks adequate to meet requirements and small lot sales predominating. December production was down. The total amounted to 3,907,000 pounds, compared with 4,344,000 in the preceding month and 5,098,000 pounds in December, 1948.

Muriatic — December production was the highest ever recorded. The total amounted to 45,655 tons, compared with 44,668 in November and 39,237 tons in December, 1948.

Nitric—December output gained substantially but did not establish a new high record. The total was 99,925 tons, against 91,832 in the preceding month and 95,099 tons in December, 1948.

Oxalic—No scarcity during the month of February. Consumers have been interested mostly in small lots representing actual requirements with the garage stations probably leading in the amount of purchases. Prices remained unchanged.

Sulphuric—Shipments of steady volume have featured the market during February and production has kept stocks fully adequate to meet consuming requirements. December output was the largest ever recorded, the gross amounting to 996,565 tons. Included in this total were 244,098 tons of chamber and 752,467 tons of contact process acid. The gross in November was 934,916 tons and in December, 1948, output registered 989,887 tons. The amount of fortified spent acid in December was 60,550 tons, compared with 69,060 in the preceding month and 69,881 tons in December, 1948.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Average daily shipments of aluminum wrought products during December were 10 percent above November, 1949, but 19 percent below December, 1948. Net shipments of aluminum wrought products, unadjusted for number of working days, totaled 93,000,000 pounds in December as compared with 81,000,000 pounds in November, 1949, and 126,000,000 pounds in December, 1948. The increase above November was spread over all types of aluminum wrought products with the greatest tonnage increase in shipments of plate, sheet and strip.

Copper — Buying interest continued steady last week and sales for the month have made a satisfactory showing. The price for electrolytic was firm at 18½c. per pound delivered valley basis. The wire and brass mills were among the largest buyers.

Lead—Demand was steady last week with sales for the month close to the January average. The common grade was priced at 12c. per pound New York and 11.80c. at St. Louis.

In reviewing the lead situation over the past year, Bureau of Mines states that the transition in lead supply from insufficiency to abundance accompanied by falling prices highlighted the domestic lead industry in 1949. Noteworthy also was the consumers' cautious buying and general lack of confidence in price stability which resulted in purchases of quantities substantially smaller than actual needs and a reduction in consumers' inventories of over 30 percent during the year. Some stability was rendered the lead market by the government through purchase during the year of substantial tonnages of pig lead for the strategic stockpile. Contributing to the expanded supply was the high level of imports prevailing in 1949 which resulted in an accumulation of over 380,000 tons of lead from foreign sources, the largest annual tonnage imported in the peacetime history of the United States.

Magnesium—Shipments of magnesium wrought products during December, on an average working day basis, were 18 percent higher than in November, 1949, and 16 percent higher than in December, of 1948. Net shipments of the magnesium

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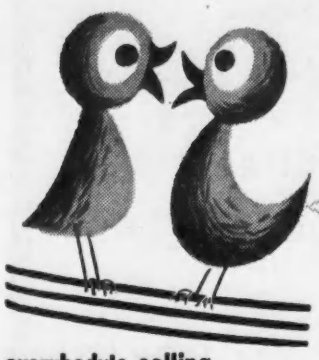

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wrought products covered by the Bureau of the Census totaled 772,000 pounds in December, 622,000 pounds in November, 1949, and 728,000 pounds in December, 1948.

Quicksilver — Arrivals were priced at $71 per flask last week which represented a slight advance over the previous figure. It was stated the $71 would be accepted for round lots on spot, although some sellers named $73 but admitted they had made no sales at this figure. Demand while a shade more active was not substantial enough to really test the market.

San Francisco — The market here continues without note. Demand has been slow with stocks limited and the price of metal unchanged at $73 per flask.

Silver—No price change was reported during the month of February. Demand and supply have continued in balance and there has been an absence of new developments to lend color to the market. The price of silver bullion in New York was 73¼c. per ounce.

Tin—RFC made no change in the price of tin from 74½c. per pound last week. The market's position appeared steadier although consumers were not inclined to extend commitments much in excess of actual requirements. It was stated that negotiations for the United States purchase of surplus British tin have run into difficulties, the British Colonial Office disclosed. The office, however, failed to give details of what caused the breakdown in talks for a formal long-term contract for buying the surplus tin for the United States strategic stockpile.

Zinc—Uncertainty over the coal situation has resulted in more conservative purchases and the consuming outlook cannot be described as favorable under present conditions. Prime western was unchanged at 9¾c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

G.E. Engages Ohsol

Dr. Ernest O. Ohsol has been appointed manager of chemical process development of the chemical department of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass. Dr. Ohsol has been with Standard Oil Development Corporation for the past ten years, and as a development engineer there, he not only coordinated the efforts of the company's various laboratories, but also served as adviser on research and development policies.

Hardesty Enlarging Plant

The Hardesty Chemical Company, New York, has announced that the reconstruction and expansion of its plant at Dover, Ohio, is progressing satisfactorily and that it will be opened in the near future. The enlargement of the plant is designed for the manufacture of plasticizers, including sebacates, phthalates and adipates.

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Nat. Lead Names Orling To Pigment Sales Post

Eric G. Orling has been appointed manager, pigment sales, for the Cleveland branch of National Lead Company, New York. R. B. Gilbert continues as trade sales manager and Thomas B. Williams as assistant trade sales manager.

Mr. Orling was first employed by the company in 1938 as a Cleveland branch salesman. Four years later he became assistant branch manager. He was then transferred to the Pacific Coast branch sales department.

Calco Issues Bulletin

Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has published a new technical bulletin entitled "Vat Dyeing: Importance of Initial Exhaustion Rate." The bulletin was originally a technical paper by O. W. Clark and H. R. McCleary, of the division staff, presented at the last national meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Copies may be obtained by requesting bulletin 810 from the division.

Stanolind Shifts Seven To New Chemical Plant

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla., has transferred a number of its employees to its new chemical plant at Brownsville, Tex. John G. Munson, who was field project engineer during the construction of the Brownsville plant, has been named assistant plant superintendent; George Ayton will supervise the chemical operations section, and Joe Weaver jr. will be chemical process supervisor at the plant.

In addition, Lloyd Christensen has been placed in charge of chemical plant laboratory operations; George Merrick has been named industrial relations supervisor; Raymond S. Tolson will take charge of safety and plant protection problems, and Max Meek has been chosen to head the plant accounting section.

Hilton-Davis Opens Two New Research Laboratories

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has opened two new research units. One is a combined office and laboratory for Dr. Donald Hirtle, director of the division's research laboratories, and the other is designed to amplify existing facilities to further research on and development of new intermediates, dyes and pigments.

Ross Names Budman Representative

Charles Ross & Son Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Meyer Budman, of Superior Materials, Inc., New York, special sales representative in the metropolitan area, including New Jersey and nearby eastern cities. For the past four years Mr. Budman has been active in the sale of raw materials to the paint, varnish, lacquer, printing ink, adhesive and allied industries.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood and tankage prices advanced last week as a result of increased buying by the stock-feed trade. Raw bone meal held at the late decline, although trading was not unusually active. Other packing-house byproducts held steady, with the markets relatively quiet. Some good business in castor pomace could have been placed for fertilizer use if any stocks were made available.

Potash production made gains in the Carlsbad area but capacity has been delayed by the induction of new men at the plants. Imported potash from the western zone of Germany was unloaded at southern ports. Output of coke-oven ammonium sulphate has been lessened by the soft coal shortage, although the supply was still comfortable, with an improved demand developing for shipment. Converters' sulphate for export displayed a firmer tone. 2,4-d was priced higher by some producers.

Heavy purchases of low grade phosphate rock for shipment to Japan have tended to tighten the supply temporarily but there was no shortage of other grades for domestic use. Superphosphate commanded more attention and it looked as though the Spring movement was at last getting under way.

Combined figures covering fertilizer tax tag sales and reports of fertilizer shipments by manufacturers in 13 southern and midwestern states during January, totaled 983,449 equivalent short tons, according to a compilation prepared by the National Fertilizer Association. The January figure represents a decline of approximately 300,000 tons, or 24 percent, from the corresponding total recorded for the same month last year, and reflects a drop of 28 percent in the south and of 8 percent in the midwest.

Among the individual states whose figures provide the basis for the compilation, the largest decline—from 307,000 tons in January, 1949, to 86,000 tons in January, 1950—took place in North Carolina. A substantial part of the decrease in this figure, however, may be a reflection of the change in North Carolina's fertilizer control program which went into effect late in 1949. Under the old law some manufacturers bought enough tags during January to take care not only of January sales but also of anticipated later business; this practice would tend to inflate the January figure at the expense of figures for later months.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—December production of original solution totaled 90,389 tons, including 76,290 tons of fertilizer grade and 14,099 tons of other grades. Output in November was 76,716 tons and 83,488 tons in December, 1948.

Ammonium Sulphate—Production of converters' reached an all-time high in December. The total for technical was 180,352,000 pounds, compared with 157,171,000 pounds in the preceding month and 52,236,000 pounds in December, 1948. Output of coke-oven sulphate has been cutback by the lower production of coke. Supply position has continued comfortable with the rail transportation outlook unfavorable as a result of the soft coal shortage. Production from coke-oven ammonia in 1949 was 1,515,518,394 pounds against 1,661,365,037 pounds in 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Bone Meal—Raw held at $62.50 per ton, works, and at $65 for steamed. Imported bone meal for shipment was unchanged at $60. Consuming demand fair with buyers not aggressive.

Castor Pomace—Continued absence of additional offerings has checked trading. Last sales were at $30.50 per ton, carlot shipments from works.

Dried Blood—Market responded to a gain in demand from the stockfeed trade and prices closed fractionally higher at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, here and in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Menhaden remained unchanged in price with trading relatively quiet at $165 per ton Baltimore area. Imported fish meal was quoted on the basis of $155 per ton c.i.f. New York.

Hoof Meal—Market quiet with prices holding at the late decline. Last sales $7 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Sodium Nitrate—No new developments last week. Demand showing seasonal expansion with stocks adequate to meet requirements.

Tankage—Priced higher last week with sales at $7.25 per unit of ammonia here and at $7.50 in Chicago. Improved demand from the feed trade strengthened the market.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: January

	Equivalent tons		
	January		July-Jan.
	1950	1949	1949-50
Virginia	83,260	90,767	271,688
North Carolina	86,070	307,328	276,822
South Carolina	157,950	173,454	358,094
Georgia	149,329	131,695	366,542
Florida	138,723	115,793	607,352
Alabama	41,839	88,085	207,356
Tennessee	16,084	20,229	117,127
Arkansas	16,915	28,776	84,333
Louisiana	19,631	27,638	76,075
Texas	40,354	49,968	256,003
Total South	750,155	1,039,733	2,621,392
Indiana	98,375	96,532	503,794
Kentucky	57,415	88,355	223,462
Missouri	77,504	67,881	245,488
Total Midwest	233,294	252,768	972,744
Grand total	983,449	1,292,501	3,594,136

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia. Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Feb. 28, 1949
81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Market position steady with domestic demand leaning toward expansion. Government requirements of from 170,000 to 190,000 tons of low grade for shipment to Japan, equivalent to 58,000 tons P_2O_5, have tightened the markets for 67-74 percent and 71-72 percent grades. There were three important bidders on this material, including both c.i.f. and f.a.s prices.

Superphosphate—Demand was of somewhat broader dimensions last week, and it looked as though the spring movement was gaining momentum. Stocks remained relatively free, although it was pointed out that a normal increase in demand may find supplies short by April. There was no change in prices.

Potashes

Output in the Carlsbad area is increasing, but slower than generally expected on account of the induction of new men at the plants. It was stated that present capacity is averaging about 75 percent. The producer at Trona, California, has made an agreement with the union by which both parties will continue under terms of the two-year contract which runs to December 1, 1950, without modification in the wage rate or any other changes. Ships from Hamburg and Bremen have unloaded 300 tons of muriate and 600 tons of sulphate at Baltimore and 1,750 tons of muriate and 1,195 tons of sulphate at Norfolk. This material was sold to arrive at 75c. per unit for muriate and $48 per ton for sulphate ex-vessel.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Trading was dull the past week for most items but the local trade is optimistic about the future. With warm weather prevailing in Southern California, farming interests are expected to increase the local market activity. Bone meal has received attention as there is evidence of a slight shading down in prices. Blood meal was off slightly while other prices remain unchanged. Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $69.94 per ton for Canadian, f.o.b. Los Angeles; ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, 11/48 grade quoted at $89.65 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles; ammonia sulphate, $49 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles, with Canadian material same in bags and $2.50 less for bulk; blood meal, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at source; bone meal, $68.50, $70 per ton for imported, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles; fish meal, $159.25 to $162.50 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $150 to $153 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles; nitrate of soda, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor and $48 per ton for bulk; potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis; potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona; superphosphate, $21.20 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area, with $2.50 additional for bags and $68.50 to $71.50 per ton, 42 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles for triple; tankage,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Pesticides

Calcium Arsenate—Production of commercial in December increased. The total was 1,548,000 pounds, compared with 1,151,000 in the preceding month.

Calcium Cyanide—Demand for export, including South Africa and Australia, has averaged normal and domestic shipments to the Midwest for grain fumigation have been satisfactory. Prices are steady but without change.

2, 4-d—Market position firmer with some producers advancing prices 5c. per pound, making the carlot figure 48c. and l.c.l. 53c. to 60c. per pound, depending on quantity. It was stated that the season's production did not start until January and that inventories are low. This combined with the tight position of phenol has created a stronger market situation for the weed destroyer.

Lead Arsenate—Output of acid and basic in December amounted to 890,000 pounds, compared with 676,000 in November and 1,648,000 in December, 1948.

Parathion—Inquiry is starting, with fruit growers showing a disposition to purchase early this season. The technical is priced at $1.50 per pound in fifty-five-gallon drums, and $1.60 in five-gallon tins, f.o.b. works, freight equalized with recognized competitive points. The 15 percent spray powder to dealers and distributors is priced at 72c. per pound in two-pound tins, eight to a case, works, freight allowed on ninety-six pounds or over.

Rotenone—Priced at $20 per pound for CP and $16.50 for technical. Cube root, 5 percent, is moving at 26c. per pound, and derris root is held at 42c. per pound for 5 percent material.

Sulphur

Mine shipments have maintained a satisfactory seasonal average since the beginning of the month under an active demand for miscellaneous industrial uses and for agriculture. Production has kept the supply situation comfortable and shipments are going forward promptly.

U.S. Eases Rules on Plants

—Continued from page 3

within 120 days. The new users could not make any alterations which would change the capacity of the property. Now they may make alterations which can be restored in sixty days, provided that not more than 120 days will be required to restore the total of all alterations.

Another change provides that the government now must state the precise items the property will be expected to produce and the required annual output.

Redesignation of Request

A section has been added to the clause making it possible for either party to request a redesignation of the function the property will be expected to perform as a part of the national industrial reserve. This redesignation can be made only by mutual agreement. Formerly, under this requirement, a plant had to be returned to the condition necessary to make the product for which it was originally designed. The change allows for the possibility that it may be more important to have the plant manufacture some other product.

A number of other changes have been made in the clause, such as in respect of maintenance of machinery and equipment; the right to declare the purchaser or lessee in default, and the right to correct violations. Among the plants in the national reserve which are available for lease or purchase are those in the following fields:—

Chemicals:—Farm Crops Processing Corporation, Omaha, Neb.; Grain Processing Corporation, Muscatine, Iowa; Ohio Ordnance Works, Henderson, Ky.

Explosives Facilities

Explosives and ammunition loading:—Badger Ordnance Works; Baraboo, Wis.; Green River Ordnance Plant, Dixon, Ill.; Keystone Ordnance Works, Meadville, Pa.; Oklahoma Ordnance Works, Pryor, Okla.; Plum Brook Ordnance Works, Sandusky, Ohio; Weldon Springs Ordnance Works, Weldon Springs, Io.; West Virginia Ordnance Works, Point Pleasant, W. Va.; Kentucky Ordnance Works, Paducah, Ky.

Nonferrous metals:—Aluminum Company of America, Burlington, N. J.; Aluminum Company of America, Riverbank (Modesto), Calif.; Aluminum Company of America, Glassmere, Pa.; Ameo Magnesium Corporation, Wingdale, N. Y. (except quarry); Domestic Manganese & Development Company, Butte, Mont.; Diamond Magnesium Corporation, Painesville, Ohio; Dow Chemical Company, Bay City, Mich.; Dow Magnesium Company, Velasco, Tex.; Electro-Metallurgical Company, Spokane, Wash.; New England Lime Company, Canaan, Conn.; Nicaro Nickel Company, Nicaro, Cuba; Permanente Metals Corporation, Manteca, Calif., and Revere Copper & Brass Company, Halethorpe, Md.

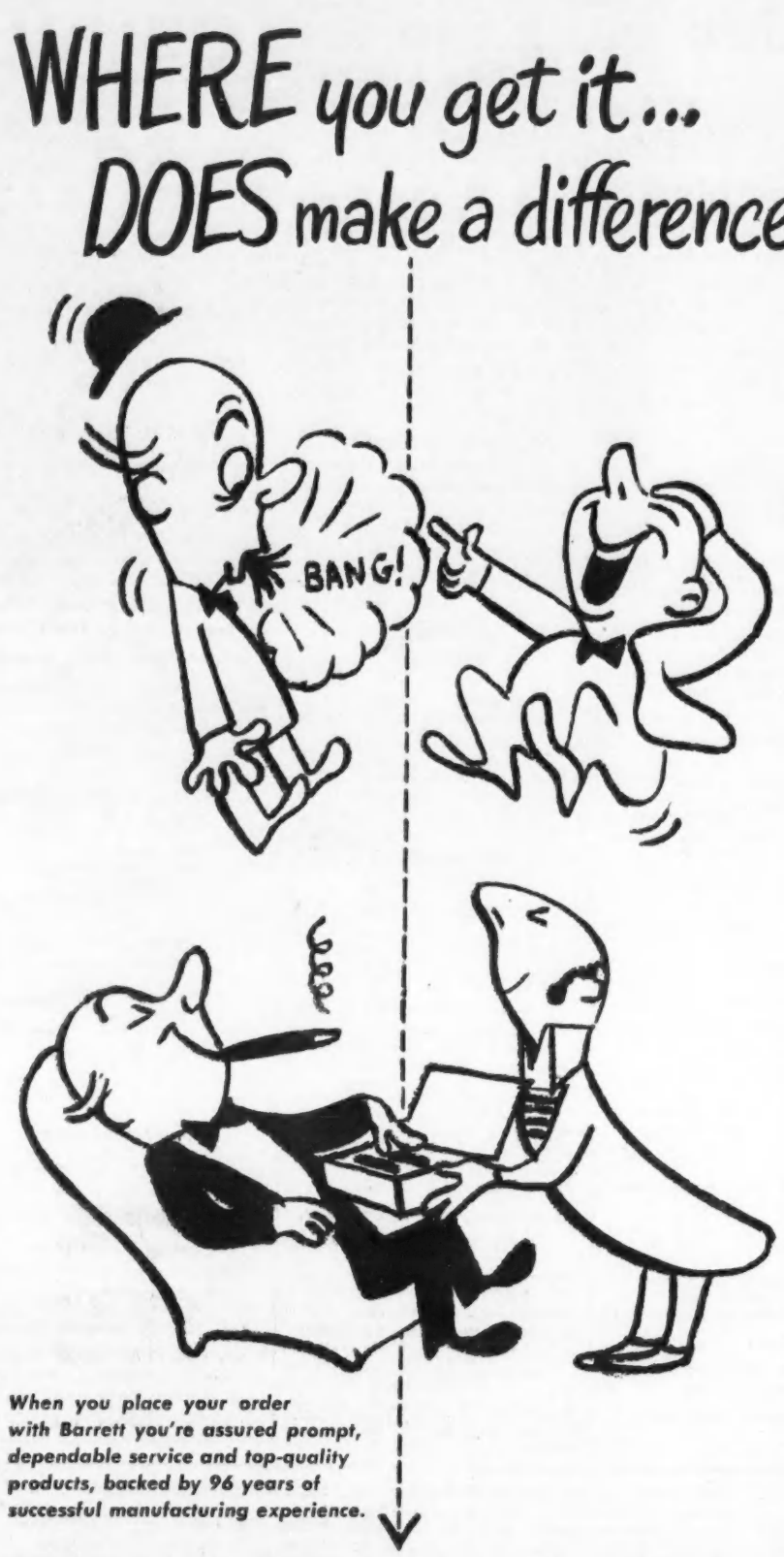
Calif.-Spray Chemical Publishes Lindane Data

The California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., has published a technical bulletin on "Lindane for Fly Spray," which may be obtained directly from the company, along with much other data on the insecticide.

The new bulletin traces the history and development of lindane; its chemistry and formulation; describes methods of use, and gives detailed advice on labeling and directions for use.

Virginia-Carolina Elects William M. Tuck to Board

William Munford Tuck, whose term as governor of Virginia expired a month ago, has been elected a director of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., it was announced last week. Mr. Tuck, an attorney, is also a director of the Virginia Trust Company.



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Coaltar Chemicals

Outstanding developments in this market last week were mounting threats to supplies as a direct result of the coal strike. Coke ovens were being closed down and furnaces banked in steadily increasing numbers and some steel companies were laying off men by the thousands as they prepared to bank all furnaces.

One large steel producer reported it had closed down its plant entirely because of lack of coal. This represented not only an immediate cessation of coaltar chemical production, it was stated, but, if the coal strike were settled immediately, it would take from twenty-one to thirty days to get the plants going full scale again. Some other plants had closed down, while other producers said they could operate for a limited time only. Under these conditions, no one was much concerned about price, but only about supplies and transportation. Consequently, there were no price changes.

Benzol was generally in a critical supply position all over the country and consumers were frequently having to pay high freight costs for long hauls in order to keep their plants operating. Curtailment of production threatened by the coal strike came at a time when demand was running at a high level, particularly for the production of styrene and phenol.

Chemical intermediates maintained a firm price position but there was a fast growing tightening up of supplies on benzol derivatives. This was particularly true of such large volume items as monochlorobenzene, nitrobenzene, and anilin. Naphthalene derivatives were still in plentiful supply because of the long stock position on naphthalene and recent large imports.

Tar distillers were less drastically affected by the coal strike, as of last week, than steel mills because there is a lag of three or four weeks in the effect of the full impact on distillers. However, if the strike continues for another week or ten days, such a large percentage of the steel industry will be closed down that the entire coaltar chemical industry will be very drastically cut back in operation.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, the operating rate of companies having 93 percent of the steel capacity of the industry, was scheduled at 88.8 percent of capacity for the week ending February 25. This was equivalent to 1,692,800 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,729,000 tons the previous week, and 1,849,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The market last week was one of critically short supplies. Material was being bought wherever it could be found, regardless of distance, and sometimes transported over very long hauls. In view of the sustained coal strike producers regarded the situation as extremely serious because the coal supplies of most steel mills were down to a matter of days, and coke ovens were being closed down in increasing numbers. This shortage was, of course, reflected in the large volume benzene derivatives such as nitrobenzene and monochlorobenzene. The output of phenol and styrene was seriously threatened.

Coaltar—Insofar as resale coaltar was concerned, prices were steady and there was not felt to be any real shortage at the moment but the potential supply position in view of the coal strike was not regarded as good.

Creosote — While there continued a strong demand, particularly from the wood preserving industry, the supply situation appeared to be ample from an overall standpoint. Some domestic producers were in the fortunate position of having contracts for virtually all of their output and curtailment of coking operations because of the coal shortage was causing them some concern. Others, however, were consistantly long on supplies and this situation, added to the large amounts which are being shipped into this country from abroad, made the consumers position one of no concern regarding availability.

Cresol—Prices were unchanged on all grades. Supplies were reported as tightening up significantly in view of the coal strike. Some suppliers were in a longer position with respect to supplies than others but overall there was a scarcity which, with curtailed coke oven operations, threatened to become more acute.

Cresylic Acid—Both high boil and low boil material were regarded as somewhat on the short side of demand but not seriously so. Some producers were in the position of being able to take on new orders, whereas others were not. Potentially, the supply situation looked bleak for the immediate future unless there would be immediate settlement of the coal strike. Meanwhile, under the depressing effect of competition from imported acid, domestic prices had, over recent months, been reduced to price levels abnormally low in relation to costs. However, the threatening scarcity of domestic acid was likely to be a temporary thing and consequently no price adjustment was expected.

Naphthalene—Prices on all grades were firm. Supplies were regarded as ample despite the current coal strike. However, some producers looked upon future supplies as likely to be short. It was pointed out that despite ample stocks at the moment, if the coal supply which is in most cases limited to a matter of days were to become exhausted, the domestically produced naphthalene supply would soon become quite critical. Imports last week amounted to 15,111 bags.

Phenol—Synthetic was quoted on spot at a ½c. per pound spread. Actually, the item was so short in supply that there was virtually no material available for spot sales and the contract price of 12½c. per pound prevailed. At the end of the quarter it was expected that prices would advance on contract, becoming equivalent to the currently highest spot price. The critical supply position currently prevailing in benzol, making monochlorobenzene tight, was a serious threat to future phenol supplies.

The natural phenols of both the 82-84 and 90-92 percent types were currently quoted at price levels which were the lowest since OPA, and the mounting costs in the meantime had not been correspondingly reduced. Accordingly, it was felt in some quarters that an upward price adjustment would soon have to be made on natural phenols as well as on synthetic. The price rise in synthetic was a reflection of the increased benzol costs effected at the year end. Supplies of both natural and synthetic phenols were tight and expected to remain so in the weeks immediately ahead.

Pyridin — The denaturing and other grades were in ample supply last week, with the exception of the refined 2 degree which was in short supply. This was unchanged from the situation which has prevailed over recent months. The scarcity was due largely to heavy pharmaceutical manufacturing demand. Prices maintained their usual 5c. per pound spread between different producers, the material being quoted at 75c. to 80c. per pound.

Toluol—While this solvent was in definitely less critical supply than benzol, it was tight and expected to remain tight. It was threatened with an immediate sharp curtailment of output as a result of the coal strike having closed down an increasing number of coke ovens. From other sources, there did not appear to be sufficient material available to take up all of the slack, and this left the overall picture one of scarcity. Prices were unchanged. The union of South Africa has authorized a rebate of the whole import duty on toluol for use as a solvent in the prepara-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Feb. 28, 1949
107.3	107.3	107.3	110.1	141.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended February 11 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	963,824
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	24,958,979
Benzol	gals.	3,145,111
Coaltar	gals.	11,667,348
Creosote oil	gals.	649,313
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,542,119
Phenol	lbs.	182,619
Toluol	gals.	629,022
Xylol	gals.	142,037

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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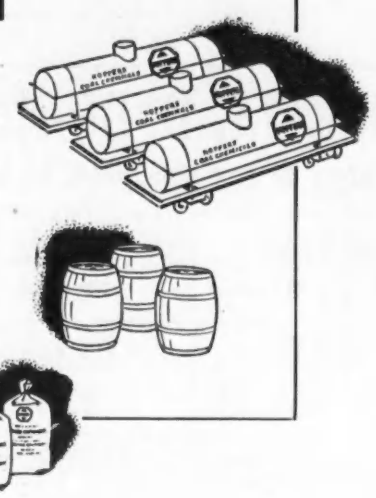

tion of DDT emulsions and solutions when the material is imported by a registered manufacturer of insecticides.

Solvent Naphtha — Demand continued strong in the face of curtailed supplies. Prices maintained the pattern of recent months, and the market, which is usually short in supply, tightened up another notch last week.

Xylol—Coaltar source material was unchanged from its usual short supply position, there seldom having been sufficient material in recent months to supply demand. Accordingly, the present shortage was little worse than normal. Prices were unchanged.

Intermediates

Anilin—In a very tight supply position as a result of the coal strike which has seriously curtailed the production of benzol. The critical benzene shortage was immediately reflected by the tightening of nitrobenzene and monochlorobenzene which are intermediate products in the manufacture of anilin from benzol. Prices were steady and unchanged, with no indication of any adjustment likely to be made in the immediate future. The currently lower costs on iron borings used in the reduction of nitrobenzene to anilin had more than offset the recent increased costs of benzol, making for good price stability in anilin and its derivatives.

Anilin Salt—Was firmly priced at 26c. per pound. While the salt was threatened in supply by the same factors that affect anilin, the demand was much lower and it moved in relatively small quantities. Accordingly, current stocks were able to stretch farther and the supply situation was not as yet serious. If, however, the strike is of much longer duration, anilin salt would eventually be affected.

Anthranilic Acid—Price held very firm, with technical material being quoted at $1.10 to 1.40 per pound. The resublimed grade was quoted at a premium of $1 per pound over the technical, bringing quotations to a range of $2.10 to $2.40 per pound for sublimed acid. Supplies were reported as adequate to take care of the currently moderate demand.

Anthraquinone—This was reported in good demand which was being supplied from adequate stocks and production facilities. Prices were unchanged from the 85c. per pound which has characterized the market for several months.

Betanaphthol—There was a plentiful supply and an abundance of naphthalene available from which it is made. Prices were regarded as stable with technical quoted at 30c. per pound in carlot quantities, and 32c. in less than carlot drum shipments. Resublimed was still quoted at 75c. per pound.

Dinitrobenzene—This intermediate was regarded as in moderately short supply in view of the critical benzol shortage. However, since it moves in much lower volume than nitrobenzene, it was in a less critical supply position at present. Prices were firm and unchanged at 16c. per pound in drums.

Dinitrochlorobenzene—This intermediate was being quoted at a spread of 1c. per pound for domestic consumption, in which tankcar quantities were listed at 13¼c. to 14¼c. per pound. Drum carlots were quoted at 13½c. to 14½c. per pound, and less than carlot drum quantities at 14c. to 15c. per pound.

Diorthotolylguanidine — Moving in steady substantial volume under a firm price structure in which ton lots were quoted at 48c. per pound and less than ton lots at 50c.

Diphenylguanidine—The rubber industry was reported as sustaining a good demand. Ton lots were quoted at 39c. per pound and less than ton lots at 40c., unchanged from levels prevailing over recent years.

Fumaric Acid—Reported as in abundant supply, with demand holding to its usual limited and moderate rate. Prices were unchanged from the 30c. per pound quoted on carlots and 31c. on less than carlots, which have been representative of the market over recent weeks.

Metanitroparatoluidin — In ample supply and moving in good volume under a firm price position, in which quotations were unchanged from the $1.28 per pound which has characterized this market over recent months.

Monochlorobenzene — A tight market with respect to supplies was currently characteristic by virtue of the critical benzol supply resulting from the prolonged coal strike. This material was one of large industrial volume as an intermediate for the manufacture of a wide range of organic chemicals including phenol for synthetic resin manufacture, and anilin for dyestuffs manufacture. The price structure was unchanged, still showing a ½c.

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per pound spread between the quotations of different producers. In tankcar quantities, prices were listed at 6c. to 6½c. per pound, drum carlots ranged from 7c. to 8c. per pound, and in less than carlot quantities prices ranged from 8c. to 9c. per pound.

Nitrobenzene — Mirbane oil was regarded as in a critically tight supply position, it being a large volume item in heavy demand for the production of anilin and for other chemical intermediate use. In the face of a severe benzol shortage, supplies were scarce. Prices were firm at 8c. per pound in tankcars, 9c. in drum carlots, and 10c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Orthochloroparanitroanilin — The price position was unchanged form the 65½c. per pound which has characterized the market over recent months. The demand was reported as relatively good, with supplies somewhat short, but definitely less tight than parachloro-orthonitroanilin.

Parachloro-orthonitroanilin—Very tight in supply, considerably more so than orthochloroparanitroanilin. Prices were currently quoted at 63c. per pound.

Paranitroanilin—Prices were unchanged from the 44½c. per pound which has been maintained in the market for several months. The price position was regarded as stable and, in view of the cost and demand relationship, no change was expected in the immediate future.

Supplies were not considered too tight as of last week because the volume of demand was relatively low compared with such large volume benzol derivatives as nitrobenzene and monochlorobenzene, hence making PNA less critical.

Paraphenylenediamine — Technical refined grade was quoted in drums at $1.25 to $1.35 per pound. Redistilled, which moved in smaller volume, maintained a firm price position of $2 per pound.

R-Salt—In short supply last week. Quotations for the paste on a dry basis remained unchanged at 70c. to 75c. per pound. The supply and demand relationship was frequently known to fluctuate and it was felt that the current short position might well ease in the not too distant future.

Tobias Acid—Technical was reported as firm and in good supply with quotations unchanged from the 65c. per pound which has prevailed in the market over recent months. Dyestuff manufacturing was reported as steady at a moderate level.

N.Y. Textile Chemists Plan March 3 Meeting

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet at the Statler hotel, New York, on March 3. The speakers for the meeting will be Elliot Broadbent, manager of the Glenlyon Print Works, who will discuss "Does Management Appreciate Research?", and J. Robert Bonnar, technical manager of the General Dyestuff Corporation, who will present a paper entitled "AATCC Research and the Life of Mr. Jay Box."

Josephs Leaves United Distillers

Ralph L. Josephs has resigned as assistant general sales manager of the industrial chemicals division of United Distillers of America, Inc., New York. His future plans are not as yet definitely determined.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Moderate volume of buying was reported for textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers in some instances stepped up quantities, due to the coal strike. Prices were without change and the market displayed a steady tone.

Steady consuming demand was reported for corn dextrin and starch for prompt delivery. The market for potato starch was firmer, as selling pressure was absent due to the sharp cut of inventories at mills. Quotations were maintained at the recent advance and lower bids for good-sized quantities were not accepted. Demand for tapioca flour was light and spotty and was centered in the low grades. The better grades continued inactive and quotations were more or less nominal. Sago flour was firmer for shipment, although supplies on the spot were without change.

An improved tone was noted in the egg albumen market and quotations were steadier following the recent sharp declines. Trading was more active as users of substitutes have switched to the egg product. Egg yolk remained firm at unchanged prices.

Trading in tanning materials continued restricted to occasional shipments for prompt delivery. Most interest of late was centered in quebracho and wattle extract replacements.

The weekly wool consumption in December averaged 10,600,000 pounds, scoured basis, the same as the previous month, but 6 percent less than in December, 1948, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Apparel wool declined from 7,300,000 pounds weekly in November to 7,100,000 pounds per week in December. Corresponding increases were reported for carpet class wool consumption. Wool consumption for 1949 amounted to 505,000,000 pounds, some 27 percent below the 1948 total. Production of woolen and worsted fabrics (except felt) in the fourth quarter of 1949 rose to 117,000,000 yards, 10 percent more than in the third quarter, and 2 percent above the fourth quarter in 1948. Preliminary data on production of these fabrics in 1949 indicate the total of 418,500,000 yards, which was 16 percent less than in 1948.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Feb. 28, 1949
246.4	246.4	262.1	286.0	356.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Bichromates—A good movement into consumption channels was reported last week. Business was fairly active, chiefly for prompt delivery. Quotations were maintained at former levels. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate totaled 6,726 short tons in December, against 5,781 tons in November and 8,328 tons December 1948.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — New business was reported spotty, although a steady call was indicated against former orders. Prices were without change. Supplies were adequate to meet requirements.

Sulphonated Oils—Higher cost of castor and tallow has created a steadier tone in sulphonated grades, though prices of the latter were without change. Demand was spotty, chiefly for actual needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Consuming demand was limited to actual needs, although inquiry was more active for spring requirements. Prices were unchanged for albumen and dried soluble blood.

Corn Dextrin — Conditions remained firm under steady consuming demand. Production was sold up and deliveries were several weeks behind schedule. Quotations were well held and were guaranteed against advance until March 1.

Corn Starch—Moderate buying continued for prompt requirements. Market was steady. Prices were unchanged and guaranteed against advance up to March 1. Visible corn supply declined 319,000 bushels to 43,897,000 bushels for the week ended February 18, compared with 44,791,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—A steadier tone was noted in this market last week, following recent sharp price declines. The consensus in the trade is that prices are close to the bottom, if not already there. Edible flake was quoted at $1.30 to $1.40 per pound, according to quantity and seller. Technical was unchanged and steady at 78c. to 82c. per pound, as to quantity, with sales reported at both figures. Demand for edible flake was fairly active for immediate needs.

A record rate of lay and the largest January egg production of record were reported. Farm flocks laid 5,147,000,000 eggs in January—12 percent more than in January, 1948, and 38 percent above the 1939-48 average. Egg output was at record high levels in all regions of the country except the south central. Increases over last year were 18 percent in the west, 13 percent in the west north central, 12 percent in the east north central, 11 percent in the north Atlantic and south central and 10 percent in the south Atlantic states. The rate of egg production during January was 12.8 eggs per layer, compared with 12.1, January last year, and an average of 9.6.

Egg Yolk—This market remained steady at current quotations. Domestic stocks were not heavy and were maintained at $1.10 to $1.15 per pound, spot, according to quantity. Demand was moderate. Chinese yolk ranged from 99c. to $1.05 per pound, duty paid on spot, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Consuming inquiry was reported quite active, although trading was restricted to prompt requirements. The market was steady, due to lack of selling pressure and reduced inventories at mills in Maine. Carlots were well held at 4¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, and lower bids were reported turned down. Less carlot quantities were unchanged at 6½c. to 7 per pound, spot delivery. The government began reselling potatoes to Maine growers on February 20 and moved 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels at 1c. per 100 pounds, for which the government paid from $1.55 to $1.60 per 100 pounds. These potatoes were below standard size and could not meet commercial standards, PMA stated. They were dyed blue and were to be used for livestock feed, fertilizer and other non-commercial purposes.

Rice Starch—Small lots on spot were held at 12½c. per pound. Demand was light and spotty.

Sago Flour—Trading was light, and confined to actual requirements. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, as to quantity. Prompt shipments from primary markets were steady at 5c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming inquiry was reported slow. Supplies were liberal, especially of the better grades, and quotations could have been shaded for sizable lots. Low grade was steadier and demand was more active. Brazilian high grades were quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity; mediums, 7½c. to 7¾c. and low at 7c. Siamese ranged from 4c. to 6c. per pound, exdock, according to quality and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Outside of a spotty demand for actual needs, this market was dull and featureless. Prices were unchanged.

Cutch—Inquiry for replacements was fairly active and sizable quantities were booked for prompt shipment. Prices were steady and unchanged. Supplies were adequate to cover demand.

Divi Divi—Conditions remained steady. Inquiry for shipment was reported active. Offers were not liberal. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Mangrove Bark—Business was reported slow. Shipments of South American bark were quotably unchanged and fairly steady.

Myrobalans—Trading was quiet. Primary market was steady. Interest in replacements of late has been confined to immediate shipment. Quotations were without change.

Quebracho Extract — While business lacked snap, the market remained steady. Shipments were maintained at unchanged quotations. Consuming inquiry was restricted to prompt needs.

Wattle—Moderate quantities of bark and extract were booked for prompt shipment. Prices were without change and firm.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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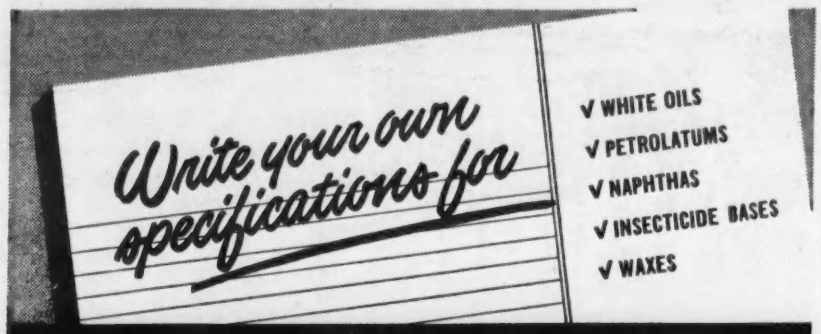

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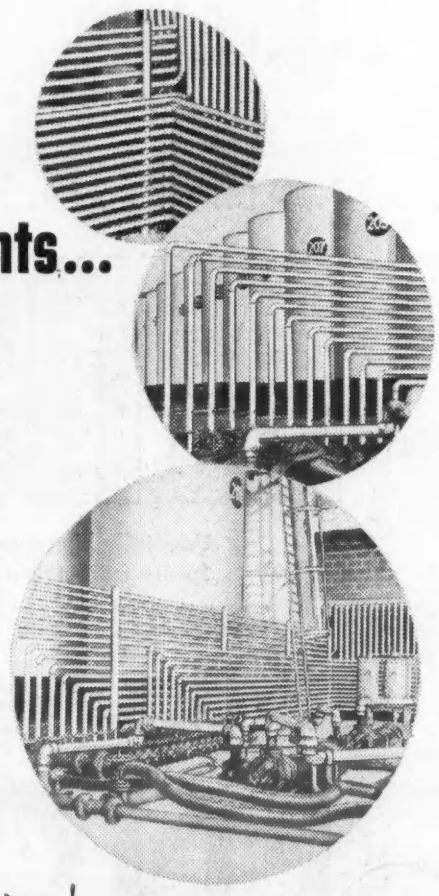

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market for petroleum derivatives was in a generally quiet position last week. The cold weather was being watched with more than casual interest by producers of fuel oil and LPG's. Until recently, the warm winter had held down the sales of these items but now, with a cold snap on and reports from the weather bureau that it would continue in the east for about a month, the industry was looking toward the weather as a sales stimulant.

There were reports during the week of price cutting on gasoline in the west and middle west, but it appeared to be only a localized affair at the moment. Aromatics were in an unchanged position. Demand was good and supply was about up to call of contract customers. Higher boilers and blends showed no particular change from the previous week. The call for aliphatics was not great at this time, but the coming big season for the protective coatings industry was expected to bring about an increase in sales. During the week, announcement was made by one major producer of petroleum toluol and xylol that it had abandoned its shipping point in the Norfolk area.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Demand was running along at about unchanged levels during the past week. In general, it could be said that the call was good and there were no indications that it would be otherwise in the immediate future, particularly with the present conditions in the coal industry. As one producer put it last week, there had been no let-up in demand since the last strike in coal, and there was certainly no let-up now. Generally speaking, the supply was about adequate to meet the demands of contract customers but those other than contract were not guaranteed as much material as they wanted when they wanted it. There were no changes reported in the price listing and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Higher boilers remained in a position that was largely unchanged from that of the previous week. It had been reported previously by one source that supply was on the tight side, while demand was running at a good pitch. Another source, however, had stated that the supply was good while the demand could be called normal. There were no price changes noted and none indicated for the immediate future. Blends were in about the same position they had been in with regard to both the supply and demand and the price.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Demand was at levels that could generally be called fair, which represented no special change from the conditions revailing in the immediate past. As far as supply was concerned, producers were having no particular difficulty in satisfying the needs of the market. There were no changes reported in the price structure and no indications of any to come at this time.

Lacquer Diluent—Supply was at levels sufficiently high to satisfy the needs of the market and, if anything, it was said that it was somewhat on the strong side. Demand, considering the time of the year, was reported to be holding up to levels that were considered pretty much normal. Prices were steady and were expected to show no particular change in the immediate days ahead.

Mineral Spirits—Pricewise, this material was holding to previously noted levels and there were no revisions expected in the listings for at least the immediate future. It was expected that there might be some increase in demand in the near future. With spring approaching, and bringing with it an increased activity in the painting industry, it was normal for the industry to think of increased sales of aliphatics before long.

Rubber Solvents—Demand was reported to be running on levels that ranged from fair to normal during the past week, depending largely on individual position of the seller reporting. Supply was said to be still holding up to good levels and there were no indications that there would be any change in this situation in the immediate future. As far as the price structure was concerned, there were no changes reported and there were no straws in the wind that would indicate that there were any in prospect for the immediate future.

Stoddard Solvent—Although there was no particular change reported in the demand picture, it was reported last week that the supply continued to outweigh the demand. Pricewise there were no changes and there were none indicated for the immediate future.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Price listings were reported to be unchanged during the past week and there were no indications that there were any revisions in prospect for the immediate days to come. Demand was not running especially strong at this time although the expectations were that it would increase in the near future. With the coming of warm weather, it was assumed that there would be an increase of activity in the protective coatings industry and this would help the sales of the material. The supply picture was comfortable, and there were no reports of users having any special difficulties in obtaining what they needed.

Lighter Fractions

Heptane—Stocks during the past week, as they had been previously, were holding up to a good point. In general, the demand was called about fair. As far as price structure was concerned, there were no revisions reported and no indications that there would be any in the immediate future.

Hexane—There was no heavy demand noted during the past week. The call was at about fair levels, which was where it had been during the recent past. Supplies were ample to accommodate the needs of the market. Pricewise, there were no changes reported and none were indicated for the immediate days ahead.

LPG's—Although it was still too early to tell, the cold weather in the East last week was considered a factor that might have some bearing on the sale of butane and propane. Until the chilly weather set in, sales were reported somewhat on the slow side, and sellers said the weather was the main cause, since utility and home heating units naturally needed less. With the advent of colder weather, sellers were watching their charts to see what sales would do. Supply was still not entirely free. The price structure remained unaffected during the week and there were no signs of revisions to be made in the immediate future.

Pentane—Demand, on the whole, was running somewhere between fair and moderate during the past week. This represented no particular change from the position in the immediate past. Supply continued to hold at good levels last week and indications were that it would continue to do so in the immediate days ahead. As far as price was concerned, there were no revisions reported and no suggestions of any to come in the immediate future.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 11 totaled 245,450,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 248,117,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,667,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,702,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 965,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production in Saudi Arabia during January amounted to 13,947,930 barrels, or an average of 449,933 barrels per calendar day, according to recent reports. Crude processed at a refinery at Ras Tanura amounted to 3,006,339 barrels, or an average of 96,979 barrels per calendar day.

Gasoline—Production of natural gasoline and allied products during 1949 totaled 6,560,546,000 gallons. This was 6 percent above the 1948 production of 6,162,287 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Reports were current last week of a "budding gasoline war" that was saving motorists in the west and middle west up to 5c. a gallon on gasoline. At the mo-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ment, it was said that there was little effect noted in Chicago, Kansas City, Mo.; New York, New Orleans, Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Omaha or Atlanta.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Local market conditions continue unchanged with items quoted as follows:—Cleaning solvent 15½c. to 19¼c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent from 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent quoted from 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, same basis.

Activity is still reported as dull as heating consumers have withdrawn from the market. Supplies are adequate and prices unchanged. Prices posted at 6.3c. per gallon, tankcar, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area for propane and 5.8c. per gallon, same basis, for butane.

High melting point waxes continue to be traded at a normal rate, showing only slight fluctuations over other seasons. 140/147 ASTM, carload loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted at 6.95c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, posted at 7.15c. per pound and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted at 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices posted at 6.6c., 6.8c. and 7.25c. per pound respectively.

Butane-Propane Ass'n Changes Meeting Place

The National Butane-Propane Association voted to change the location of its 1950 meeting, scheduled for September 18 and 19, to the Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, at a recent meeting of the board of directors. The meeting had previously been scheduled for the Congress hotel, Chicago.

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Deep Rock Names Stevenin And Beam to Refinery Posts

Deep Rock Oil Corporation has appointed T. G. Stevenin plant technologist and J. W. Beam supervisor of the instrument department at its refinery in Cushing, Okla. Mr. Stevenin was formerly chemical engineer at the northern Regional Research Laboratory, and he has also served with the Phillips Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Mr. Beam was formerly instrument engineer with the Universal Oil Products Company.

Butane-Propane Data: 1949

The Bureau of Mines has published data on production, shipment and stocks of butane, propane and other liquefied petroleum gases during 1949, as compared with 1948. The data are as follows, in gallons:—

	1949	1948
Production—		
Commercial butane-propane mixtures	504,197,000	520,454,000
Normal butane	628,995,000	480,251,000
Propane	874,705,000	780,497,000
Other LPG mixtures	183,371,000	174,743,000
Isobutane	175,301,000	196,354,000
Isopentane	51,864,000	56,772,000
Shipments—		
To refineries—		
Normal butane	238,060,000	120,778,000
Isobutane	153,181,000	187,367,000
Isopentane	49,755,000	55,210,000
Other LPG	72,166,000	68,571,000
For fuel	1,635,120,000	1,520,440,000
For chemical	285,314,000	285,165,000
Stocks at refineries, plants and terminals, December 31	49,228,000	44,147,000

Trade Briefs

William R. Boyd, jr., retired president of the American Petroleum Institute, has opened a law office for consulting practice only at Teague, Tex.

New Jersey Standard Oil Company recently christened the ninth of ten supertankers being built for it by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.

Continental Oil Company has elected Lloyd F. Thanhouser a vice-president and R. L. Boswell treasurer. In addition, A. W. Tarkington has been appointed assistant to the president.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Sharp reductions in some alkaloids forced a decline of 0.4 point in the index for drugs and fine chemicals last week, the figure falling to a new reading of 252.4. Meanwhile, castor beans and persic oil, moving in the opposite direction, both gained ground.

Atropine alkaloid was cut $2 per ounce, while the sulphate salt received a decrease of $2.25. Eserine salicylate was slashed $14 per ounce, although listings on the alkaloid and sulphate salt were maintained. Sparteine sulphate, at the same time, was lowered 15 cents per ounce. These declines were attributed to the improvement in the supply situation with the arrival of new crop material. Apart from lobeline sulphate, still tight because of the shortage of lobelia herb, alkaloids were reported to be in more than adequate availability to meet the generally sluggish demand.

The rise in castor beans amounted to $5 per long ton, but quotations on medicinal oil were steady at recently-established higher levels. Persic oil was up 2 cents per pound.

Demand for vitamins ranged from moderate to heavy. Alphatocopherol and acetate, in fair call, were steady. Viosterol, similarly firm, was said to be moving steadily for use as a food fortifier and in the making of multiple vitamin capsules. One producer of vitamin A, already a maker of synthetic palmitate, announced the commercial availability of synthetic acetate in corn oil. Thiamine hydrochloride and mononitrate moved well at steady prices. Dry USP brewer's yeast was likewise inexcellent demand. Biotin was stable at lower levels in the wake of a cut of $2.50 per gram. Sellers hoped that the new listing, made possible because commercial quantities are now available, would encourage wholesale buyers.

Call for USP antipyrene was said to be light in the main, due primarily to a falling off of export business. Benzoic and salicylic acids, in plentiful supply, were both in relatively good demand. Menthol remained firm in a quiet market. Testosterone and allied hormones were unchanged in price, despite unconfirmed reports of reductions at the distribution level. One maker effected a series of schedule adjustments on USP powdered paraformaldehyde, but the market as a whole was undisturbed.

Both fermentation and synthetic types of butyl acetate moved well during the period. Interest in diethanolamine was strong. Ethyleneglycol was reported in moderate balance with demand, although there was no surplus. Demand for isooctyl alcohol, especially from plasticizer makers, was reported excellent. Call for isopropyl acetate gained, but sales of the alcohol, though in considerable volume, were still below expectations. One producer of methanol in the south-western area announced an indefinite shutdown of its plant, while another opened new bulk terminal facilities at Carteret, N. J., to facilitate distribution to customers in the Middle Atlantic and New England states.

Aconitine — Movement was steady, but slow, during the period. Supplies were plentiful all around. Prices were maintained at $27.50 to $32.50 per ounce on mild amorphous and at $78 to $85 per ounce on the potent crystal grade.

Aloin—Prices held steady at $3.50 per pound for USP. Call was regarded as fair. Supplies were more than adequate to meet the moderate demand.

Alphatocopherol—The market position was relatively unchanged during the past seven days. Listings on both pure vitamin E and the acetate held at $350 per kilo. Demand was moderate. Stocks were ample.

Ammonium Chloride — USP granules were firm at 18c. to 19c. per pound during the week. Business was reported fair. There was no dearth of material.

Ammonium Iodide—Demand continued moderate, stocks remaining plentiful. Quotations on NF material held fast at $3.79 to $3.91 per pound.

Antipyrene—Demand for USP was reported very light, due in the main to the decline in activity by foreign buyers. The falling off of export volume was attributed to the severe shortage of dollars abroad and the fact that several foreign producers have begun production of the product. In view of the slump in business, it naturally followed that supplies were abundant. Meanwhile, prices held fast at $2.35 to $2.45 per pound.

Atropine and Salts — Prices were substantially lower in last week's market, the alkaloid falling $2 per ounce and the sulphate dropping $2.25. The decline was attributed to the improvement in the supply situation with the arrival of new-crop material. Meanwhile, with cough-medicine preparations moving slowly because of the unusually mild weather experienced this winter, demand for this alkaloid and its salt was reported sluggish. As a result of the week's price action, USP atropine was quoted at $10.50 to $11.50 per ounce, while the sulphate brought $6.75 to $7.25 per ounce.

Barbital—Prices on both the straight hypnotic and its sodium salt held firm, continuing at $4.50 and $4.75 per pound, respectively. Demand remained moderate. There was plenty of material.

Benzoic Acid—Business was reported good generally during the period. Supplies were plentiful. Prices were maintained at previous levels.

Berberine Salts — Demand remained moderate. Stocks were reported ample. Prices held firm, the bisulphate, hydrochloride and sulphate each commanding $45.75 to $48 per pound.

Biotin—Prices of synthetic vitamin H were stable at lower levels last week in the wake of the recent reduction of $2.50 per gram. The trade pointed out that the new quotation of $10 per gram on crystalline was possible because of the fact that commercial quantities are now available. Furthermore, it was hoped that the current price level would prove more attractive to wholesale buyers.

Butyl Acetate—Demand for both fermentation and synthetic types of normal acetate continued good last week. Secondary material also was reported to be moving well, although, as usual, on a smaller scale. There was no difficulty about supplies anywhere along the line. Prices were maintained.

Calomel—Prices on both fine and regular powered USP continued steady during the period, the former at $1.97 to $1.98 per pound and the latter at $1.82. Call was described as fair. Stocks were ample.

Castor Oil—Quotations on USP were steady during the period in the wake of recent ½c. advances. Beans, meanwhile, were $5 higher, moving to a nominal price of $120 per long ton.

Arrivals of beans last week were reported at 43,201 bags, equivalent to 6,480,150 pounds, compared with 39,867 bags, or 5,980,050 pounds during the previous week, and importations of 71,890 bags, or 10,783,500 pounds, during the corresponding week of 1949.

Total imports of beans since January 1, 1950, amounted to 244,341 bags, equal to 36,649,650 pounds, as opposed to arrivals of 483,487 bags, or 72,523,050 pounds, during the corresponding period of 1949.

Cocoa Butter—Prices quoted on cocoa butter last week ranged from 48c. per pound in carlots up to 52c. per pound. The latter figure representing the prevailing market price as of presstime in relation to the cocoa commodity market. The former figure was quoted on material in stock, some of which represented imported butter.

Diethanolamine — Buying interest was strong last week. Supplies were regarded as adequate. There were no price changes, listings holding at 25½c. to 27½c. per pound.

Dioxan — Demand remained on a par with previously moderate levels. The supply position continued favorable. Prices were steady at 23½c. to 25½c per pound.

Eserine and Salts—Although the alkaloid and sulphate salt remained firm, USP salicylate declined $14 per ounce last week. Demand was said to be slow. The supply position was reported better, due in the main to the arrival of new-crop material. Eserine alkaloid was quoted at $43

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Apricot kernel oil, 2c. per lb.
Castor beans, $5 per long ton.

Prices Reduced

Atropine, USP, $2 per oz.
Sulphate, USP, $2.25 per oz.
Cocoa butter, 4c. per lb.
Eserine salicylate, USP, $14 per oz.
Sparteine sulphate, 15c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Feb. 28, 1949
252.4	252.8	253.6	254.0	257.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

to $50 per ounce; the USP salicylate brought $36 to $40, and the sulphate was named at $35 to $36.

Ethylenedichloride—Supplies continued plentiful. Demand was unchanged, remaining moderate. Prices were maintained, the listing on tanks calling for 8c. per pound east of the Rockies and 1c. higher in western areas.

Ethyleneglycol — Stocks were reported in reasonable balance with demand, although there was no surplus. Prices were unchanged, tanks holding at 14½c. per pound.

Ethylene Oxide — Movement continued in moderately good volume during the period. Stocks were ample all around. Prices were firm at 16¾c. per pound for tankcar quantities, freight allowed, east.

Glyoxal — The market position continued unchanged last week. Stocks were adequate. Demand was fair. Quotations were maintained at 17c. to 18c. per pound.

Hyoscyamine and Salts — Listings were steady during the week. The alkaloid continued at $15.75 to $16 per ounce. The hydrobromide was quoted at $16.50 to $18, and the sulphate brought $13.50 to $14. Demand was said to be sluggish in the main. There was no dearth of material.

Iodoform—Call was reported fair during the period. Stocks were ample. NF material was quoted at $4.45 to $4.60 per pound.

Isophorone—The market continued virtually unchanged, supply and demand remaining at previous levels. Quotations, which were firm during the week, are as follows:—Carload, 22½c.; less carlot, 23c., and tanks, 21c. per pound.

Iso-octyl Alcohol—Demand, particularly from makers of plasticizers, was reported to be going along at a nice clip last week. There was plenty of material available. Prices were steady, and nothing in this connection was looked for in the immediate future. Tanks were named at 27¾c. per pound.

Isopropyl Acetate — Consumer inquiry was said to be on the rise. Supplies remained ample. There were no price changes, tanks calling for 9c. per pound.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Sales during the period, while in considerable volume, were still well below expectations. The trade indicated that business during 1949 was good on the whole, and that in December an upswing in demand was anticipated. However, with a letdown in operations by manufacturers of rubbing alcohol, volume during the first month of 1950 fell far short of the mark. Nevertheless, alcohol sellers were confident that buying interest would step up considerably before the end of the quarter. Prices were stable, producers naming tanks at 31c. per pound for the NF grade.

Lobeline Sulphate—The scarcity of lobelia herb, due to the heavy rains experienced last summer during the gathering season, and the relatively high price of that material kept this alkaloid salt in short supply last week. Prices of the sulphate continued at a range of $34 to $38 per ounce.

Menthol—Listings were firm for the most part, as trading continued quiet. Natural was quoted at $10.15 to $10.30 per pound, the range including offerings of both Brazilian and Chinese grades. Synthetic material remained at a nominal price of $7.25 per pound.

Methanol—One southwestern producer last week announced a shutdown of its plant for an indefinite period of time. The move was said to be dictated by process and equipment changes and steadily rising costs. Despite this cutback of production capacity, the trade looked for no serious consequences as regards overall supplies, pointing out that at present there was more methanol around than could be absorbed by consuming industries.

Meanwhile, another manufacturer in the southwestern area announced the opening of new bulk terminal facilities at Carteret, N. J. The move was designed to facilitate distribution to industrial consumers in the Middle Atlantic and New England states.

The Bureau of Census reported December production of natural methanol at 169,000 gallons, which compares with November's output of 165,000 gallons and the 181,000 gallons turned out in December, 1948.

Methylethyl Ketone—This solvent moved in excellent volume during the week. Stocks were reported ample. Prices were firm, tankcars commanding 9c. per pound.

Milk Powder—The market was steady last week. Demand was said to be improved, especially for roller process material. Supplies were regarded as ample. Spray process skimmed milk powder sold at 12¼c. to 12¾c. per pound, with the

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bulk of business at 12½c. Roller process brought 10½c.

Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of milk solids during February 10-16 totaled 4,532,830 pounds of spray process at 12½c. and 2,358,945 pounds of roller process at 10½c. per pound. Government skimmed milk powder purchases this year to date amount to 39,028,652 pounds, as opposed to the 640,125 pounds bought during the corresponding period of 1949.

Opium—Quotations on this narcotic continued firm during the week, straight USP material calling for $19.20 to $19.45 per pound and both granular and powdered grades ranging from $21.65 to $21.90.

Oxyquinoline Sulphate — Demand was fair. Stocks were plentiful. Quotations held steady, sellers naming 100-pound quantities at $4.25 and smaller lots at $4.40 to $4.51 per pound.

Panthenol—Demand continued on a par with previous levels. Stocks were adequate. There were no price changes, listings holding at $90 per kilo.

Paraformaldehyde—One maker last week effected a series of adjustments on schedules for USP powdered material. Prices on the 91-92 percent flake grade were maintained. Following are current market listings on 94-95 percent powder:—Carload, freight allowed, 13c. to 16¾c.; 10,000 pounds to carload, freight allowed, 14c. to 16¾c.; 1,000-9,999 pounds, freight allowed, 15c. to 17¾c., and less than 1,000 pounds, 17c. to 19¼c. per pound.

Persic Oil — USP material was up 2c. per pound in last week's market, going quotations ranging from 44c. to 60c. per pound.

Silver Nitrate—The Bureau of Census reported December production at 4,092,000 ounces, which compares with 3,859,000 ounces turned out in November and the 4,226,000 ounces produced during December, 1948.

Sparteine Sulphate—Prices of this alkaloid salt were 15c. per ounce lower in last week's market. The decline, which was attributed to improving supply conditions, brought going market quotations down to a range of 85c. to $1.25 per ounce.

Terpin Hydrate—NF material was firm, crystals bringing 75c. per pound and powdered calling for 80c. per pound. Stocks were plentiful. Demand was moderate.

Testosterone — Prices were firm last week for this hormone and allied products, although there were unconfirmed reports current in the trade of reductions at the distribution level. Both testosterone and its propionate ester were quoted at $3.75 per gram for 100-gram lots. Methyl testosterone was named at $3.50 per gram for similar quantities.

Turpentine Oil—Rectified NF oil last week was quoted at a range of 21c. to 35c. per pound. Supplies were adequate. Demand was moderate.

Viosterol — Demand was steady last week. Stocks were good. Following are current quotations:—In alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, 2½c. to 3½c. per million units, depending upon quantity, and in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gram, 2c. to 3c. per million units, depending upon quantity.

Vitamin A—One manufacturer, already a maker of synthetic palmitate, last week announced the commercial availability of synthetic acetate in corn oil. The price of the new line, quoted at 30c. per million units for potencies of 1,000,000 A units per gram, matches competitive listings already prevailing in the market. Meanwhile, the natural vitamin held steady in the wake of recent cuts. Fishliver oil and concentrates were similarly unchanged, although the market as a whole was still far from stable.

Vitamin B_1—Listings on both thiamine hydrochloride and mononitrate were firm last week at $160 per kilo. Stocks were regarded as adequate. Interest was reported good.

Yeast, Brewer's—Demand for the dry USP material for use as a food fertilizer and in the compounding of vitamin B complex capsules was reported excellent last week. Some foreign countries, notably Israel, were said to be taking increasing quantities for incorporation in bread and other foods. However, it was pointed out that export business in the main was not too heavy, due primarily to the shortage of dollars abroad. Meanwhile, quotations held firm.

Dow Publishes Brochure On Liquid Bromine Handling

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has published a new brochure entitled "Methods and Materials for Handling Liquid Bromine." The booklet covers safety precautions, methods and materials for handling, handling and use from glass bottles, lead-lined drums and tankcars. Copies may be obtained from the pharmaceutical sales department of the company.

Mo. Drug Club Views Proprietary Ass'n Film

The Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri viewed a motion picture entitled "For Us the Living" at its recent meeting at the Sheraton hotel, St. Louis. Produced by the Proprietary Association, the film depicts the progress made in the health field in the past fifty to seventy-five years.

Arscott Observes 25 Years With E. R. Squibb

W. L. Arscott, field sales manager for E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, recently completed twenty-five years service with the company. He joined the company in 1925 as a junior salesman in New Mexico and Texas. Four years later, in Kansas City, he became manager of what was then the western sales division. In 1935, he was transferred to California as manager of the Pacific Coast sales division and ten years later was named sales manager for the entire region west of the Mississippi River. He came to New York to his present post in 1946.

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To Address Mich. Group

George Miller, president of Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, will address the Michigan Chemical and Allied Trades Association at a meeting in the Detroit-Leland hotel, Detroit, on February 27. Mr. Miller, who has been active in the drug field for twenty-five years, will discuss socialized medicine.

Alcohol Data: 1948-49

The alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has reported statistics on withdrawals of specially denatured alcohol, by formulas, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949. The data are as follows, in wine gallons:—

1	23,379,831	31-A	244
2-A	5	32	3,451,899
2-B	23,467,236	33	3,654
3A	4,432,557	35	6,995
3-B	197	35-A	5,581,449
4	751,978	36	678,916
6-B	35,987	37	675,987
12-A	249,481	37-A	2,025
13-A	255,394	38	24,554
17	1,379,315	38-B	531,022
18	1,359,622	38-C	37,382
19	46,331	38-D	14,794
20	8,597	39	1,674
22	3,293	39-A	30
23-A	506,699	39B	108,449
23-E	*—378	39-C	1,464,600
23-F	121	39-D	2,111
23-G	108	40	3,637,636
23-H	2,557,155	40-A	5,022
25	11,578	42	20,036
25-A	24,879	44	594
27	28,104	45	10,715
27-A	3,428	46	1,473
27-B	68,289	47	18,900
28-A	980		
29	79,385,334	Total	†156,389,294
30	2,151,012		

* Represents an excess of returns over withdrawals.

† Includes 836,064 wine gallons withdrawn for use of the United States.

The unit has also reported on materials used at industrial alcohol plants in the production of undenatured ethyl alcohol by kinds and quantities of undenatured ethyl alcohol produced therefrom during the fiscal year. The data is as follows:—

	Quantity used	Ethyl alcohol produced, proof gallons
Apple pectin residue	919,216 gal.	106,018
Cellulose pulp, chemical and crude alcohols mixtures:		
Crude alcohols mixtures	920,913 gal.	1,372,282
Cellulose pulp and chemical mixtures	1,269,885 gal.	
Citrus waste concentrate	794,559 gal.	440,611
Ethylene gas	36,697,559 lb.	15,633,695
Ethyl sulphate	131,818,786 gal.	164,769,128
Fruit sirup	8,523 gal.	829
Grain and products*	138,531,288 lb.	11,470,894
Grape wine	4,110 gal.	819
Hydrol	232,982 gal.	110,707
Molasses*	155,282,784 gal.	127,390,161
Pineapple juice	2,566,254 gal.	203,480
Potatoes*	1,062,928,815 lb.	†21,530,111
Products used in redistillation	24,983,682 pf. gal.	24,654,380
Sulphite liquors	229,549,200 gal.	4,945,538
Whey	15,139,890 gal. / 2,772,013 lb.	713,797
Other mixtures:		
Alcoholic blending material	5,893 gal.	
Grain and products	446,160 lb.	
Malt sirup	448,826 lb.	
Molasses and citrus waste concentrate	1,805,304 gal.	2,561,576
Potatoes	64,022,300 lb.	
Wheat sirup	953 gal.	
Total		‡375,999,046

* Additional amounts used in combination with other materials included under "other mixtures."

† Produced from mashes consisting principally of potatoes, but including small quantities of grains and other material.

‡ Represents gross production. New production (gross production minus products used in redistillation) was 351,015,364 proof gallons.

Stokes Offers Vacuum Calculator

The F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has developed and issued the "Stokes Vacuum Calculator," a slide-rule device to easily and quickly determine the needed pump capacity to evacuate a given volume to a specified vacuum in a given time; the time required to evacuate a given volume to a specified vacuum with existing vacuum pumps; vapor pressure of water at various temperatures; boiling points of solvents under vacuum; and capacity of round tanks in both cubic feet per foot and gallons per foot. Copies of the "Stokes Vacuum Calculator" are available at 50 cents each from the company, 5900 Tabor road, Philadelphia 20, Pa.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in Nov.

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a slight increase in November as compared with October and September. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949
Chemical and allied products	$59.57	$59.51	$59.66
Drugs and medicine	57.59	57.16	56.96
Fertilizers	42.91	43.70	44.99
Fibers, synthetic	56.34	55.63	55.96
Industrial inorganic chemicals	64.76	64.55	64.96
Industrial organic chemicals	62.40	62.08	62.33
Paints, pigments and fillers	60.27	60.36	60.38
Petroleum refining	75.10	76.13	77.11
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	61.76	62.13	62.45
Rubber, synthetic	67.94	69.19	67.97
Soap and glycerin	67.48	68.97	68.30
Vegetable, animal oils and fats	51.23	51.13	51.02

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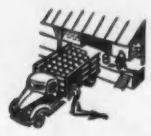

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Fission-Product Isotopes Price Reduction Planned

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced that fission-product radioisotopes will be available after March 1 in greater quantities and at reduced prices.

AEC said it will be able to step up production and reduce the price of these materials because of a new radioisotopes processing area placed in operation this month at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The new buildings are equipped with special remote control devices for carrying out difficult chemical processing manipulations behind thick concrete walls. Laboratory personnel are now able to handle much larger quantities of highly radioactive materials.

Prices of all the fission products, some sixteen items, have been reduced considerably. For example, radioactive iodine has been reduced from $1 per millicurie to 75 cents per millicurie, and radiostrontium and radiobarium from $1.35 to $1. In the case of the latter two isotopes the price is further reduced to 50 cents per millicurie for quantities of 100 millicuries and more. Even the more expensive items such as radioactive promethium and neodymium formerly priced at $100 and $75 per millicurie have been reduced to $75 and $50, respectively, with price tags of $20 and $12 per millicurie on quantities exceeding ten millicuries.

Robins Engages Murphey

Dr. Robert S. Murphey, organic chemist formerly engaged in research work at the University of Virginia for the National Cancer Institute, has joined the research staff of the A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va. Dr. Murphey will have charge of organic synthesis, a field on which he concentrated much of his efforts while affiliated with the National Cancer Institute.

Alcohol Regulations Revised

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has announced a series of amendments to parts 182 and 183 of alcohol regulations which make it unnecessary in the future to file so-called commissioner's copies of forms 124, 125 and 1614, relating to changes in proprietorship of industrial alcohol plants. The amendments became effective February 17.

DPI in ADMA

Distillation Products Industries, a division of the Eastman Kodak Company, has been admitted to membership in the American Drug Manufacturers Association. The company is a producer of vitamin oils.

Hormonal Drugs Output

—Continued from page 7

search be expanded by hospitals, medical schools, universities, and by both public and private research laboratories. However, the group emphasized that this expanded research in hormonal compounds should be 'additive.' In other words, that it should not be at the expense of other important types of medical research in such fields as cancer, heart disease, infantile paralysis, and so forth.

"In order that the research involving ACTH, cortisone and related compounds may proceed with maximum speed and effectiveness, the councils felt that a program to correlate the numerous projects of governmental and private institutions was needed.

"The councils recommended that the Public Health Service take the responsibility for promoting regular and frequent dissemination to scientists, private physicians and the general public of accurate information about the nationwide research effort. This should be done in cooperation with the various scientific and medical societies most directly concerned."

Trade Briefs

Kimble Glass, a division of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, has published a new brochure on its "Neutraglas" containers.

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has announced the combination of a new antihistaminic with a nasal decongestant into a compound to combat colds and nasal allergies. The solution is called "New-Synephrine Thenfadil Hydrochloride," and is available on prescription.

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Austria Planning Further Purchases of U.S. Materials

The Economic Cooperation Administration's office of small business has reported the contemplated purchase by Austria of nearly $160,000 worth of quebracho extract, tall oil, petroleum products, gums and natural resins from American suppliers. Purchases will be made under the following authorizations:—

No. 31-2153-00-3220. Binding offer, valid until March 15, to be submitted not later than March 1 at 12 noon (Vienna time).

No. 31-620-00-6236. Binding offer, valid until March 18, to be submitted not later than March 4 at 12 noon (Vienna time).

No. 31-390-94-6226. Binding offer, valid until March 2, to be submitted not later than March 1 at 12 noon (Vienna time).

Offers are to be submitted to enduser, if one is indicated, and in duplicate to the ERP Central Office, Section 4, Hofburg, Amalientrakt Vienna I. Envelopes are to be sealed, bearing the inscription "Vienna offerte fuer Pharmazeutische Rohstoffe," and indicating the authorization number. Offers submitted later than the indicated dates or not sent simultaneously to the ERP office and the enduser will not be considered. Prices should be quoted f.a.s. United States port in kilograms or metric tons. Terms and specifications:—

Authorization No. 31-2153-00-3220

Manila copal resin, type P. I. nut, $15,000. No chips, soluble in alcohol. Enduser: Importstelle der Oesterreichische Lackindustri, Laurenzerberg I. Vienna I.

Tall oil, distilled, $10,000. Corresponding in quality to "Talinol" made by the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, packed in new steel drums indicating weights and dimensions of gross packings. If not original "Talinol," indicate, and send samples to firm Vianova, Johannesgasse 14-42, Vienna I.

Balsam Peru, 492 kegs; tragacanth gum, 500 kegs; jalap resin, thirty-eight kegs, mastic resin, 900 kegs, euphorbia resin, thirteen kegs, sandarac resin, five kegs, and arabic gum, pulverized, fifty-three kegs—total authorization $14,000. Enduser: Abrechnungsstelle Dr. Kreditgemeinschaft der Pharmazeutischen Industrie, Boltzmanngasse 9-11, Vienna IV.

Copaiba balsam, 150 kegs; asafetida gum, DAB6, 150 kegs; myrrh gum, 650 kegs; olibanum gum, 600 kegs, and Siam benzoin gum, twenty kegs. Offers are to be submitted in triplicate to the ERP Central Office, Section 4, Hofburg, Amalientrakt, Vienna I.

Dammar resin, fifty kegs: sandarac resin, 120 kegs, and mastic resin, twenty-five kegs—total authorization $1,000. In qualities suitable for the production of lacquers for graphic purposes. Enduser: Ing. Kurt Daniel, Guessenbauergasse 4, Vienna IX.

Authorization No. 31-620-00-6236

Petrolatum, whitest, 46,000 kegs; petrolatum, light amber, 30,000 kegs; white mineral oil, 80/90 viscosity, 10,000 kegs; 180/190 viscosity, 15,000 kegs, and 335/345 viscosity, 2,000 kegs—total authorization $20,000. Enduser: Abrchungsstell Dr. Kreditgemeinschaft der Pharmazeutischen Industrie, Boltzmanngasse 9-11, Vienna IX.

Authorization No. 31-390-94-6226

Quebracho extract, cold soluble, $35,000, and quebracho extract, warm soluble, $65,000. To be submitted only for well-known Latin American trademarks. Prices are to be quoted per ton, f.o.b. port, quantity discounts, volume commission, and so forth, are to be deducted from offer prices. Indicate date of delivery. Envelopes should bear the inscription "Offerte Quebracho extract 31-390-94-6226," instead of the inscription noted above.

Berkhout & Cia. to Mark Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

Berkhout & Cia., Ltda., Sao Paulo, Brazil, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on March 1. The firm was established as an import and agency business by Dirk Berkhout, who continues as its active head. In 1935 an export department was added, under the management of S. H. Fuldauer, who subsequently became a partner. The company represents several United States concerns in Brazil and is known to the American trade as a shipper of Brazilian produce and raw materials.

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ALKATHENE BATCH—6 dms, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
ALMOND OIL—4 cs, Ungerer & Co, American Harvester, London
ALTHEA ROOT—15 bgs, R D Heins, Exiria, Venice
ANILIN COLORS—50 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, American Jurist, Antwerp
4 dms, Gondrand Bros Co, Washington, Havre
23 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Washington, Havre
16 dms, Ciba Co, Washington, Havre
9 dms, Ciba Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
18 dms, Geigy Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
ANISE—58 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
ANNATTO SEED—160 bgs, D Steengrafe, Puerto Rico, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
ANTIMONY ORE—1,601 bgs, Charles Tennant Sons & Co, Santa Maria, San Antonio
3 pkgs, Ore Chemical Co, Division Mining, Milling Machinery, Excambion, Piraeus
2 pkgs, The Denver Equipment Co, Excambion, Piraeus
REGULUS—35 dms, Uno Shipping Co, Hoyanger, Rotterdam
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Media, Liverpool
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Exminster, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Exminster, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Exminster, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Exminster, Port Sudan
250 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Malakand, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—533 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
400 bgs, Exiria, Venice
2,029 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Exiria, Brindisi
250 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Inc, President Buchanan, Naples
ARSENIC—84 bbls, Philipp Bros Co, Danaholm, Gothenburg
194 bls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Agwimonte, Tampico
WHITE—40 bbls, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Batory, Gdynia
BALSAM—10 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cape Ann, La Libertad
BARBERRY ROOT—30 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Exiria, Trieste
BARIUM NITRATE—1 cs, Hercules Powder Co, American Traveler, Glasgow
BEESWAX—53 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Sarpedon, Ciudad Trujillo
78 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
342 blocks, Livierato Bros, Exminster, Djibouti
62 pkgs, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Exminster, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Samuel Zeitlin's Sons, Mormacsea, Santos
60 bgs, Grace National Bank, Marseille, Marseilles
18 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Cape Ann, La Libertad
85 bgs, E A Bromund Co, African Enterprise, Durban
29 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Henry Stevenson, Alexandria
71 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Henry Stevenson, Alexandria
34 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Khedive Ismail, Alexandria
45 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Joshua, Ciudad Trujillo
BELLADONNA LEAVES—606 bls, Superintendence Co, Srbija, Rijeka
BENZOIN GUM—6 cs, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
2 cs, Overseas Credit Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—20 half cs, Exminster, Messina
BISMUTH—71 cs, Philipp Bros Co, Srbija, Rijeka
100 cs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Maria, Callao
BLACK ALDER BARK—283 bls, Biddle & Sawyer, Srbija, Rijeka
BONE—444 bgs, Elbert & Co, Abbedyk, Buenos Aires
629 bgs, Elbert & Co, Abbedyk, Montevideo
930 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Mormacowl, Buenos Aires
GRIST—1,120 bgs, Elbert & Co, Mormacsea, Rosario
MEAL—600 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
661 bgs, National City Bank, Idefjord, Bergen
BUTTONLAC—200 bgs, C H Timms Co, City of Madras, Calcutta
CAFFEINE—112 cks, Hoyanger, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—48 dms, Trein Maersk, Keelung
12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Trein Maersk, Keelung
12 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Trein Maersk, Keelung
CANARYSEED—461 bgs, Cosmas Cosmidis, Henry Stevenson, Istanbul
CARAWAYSEED—100 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Catz American Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, R J Spitz Co, Hoyanger, Rotterdam
150 bgs, H J Golombeck, Hoyanger, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Catz American Co, Black Faton, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Black Faton, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—30 cs, W F Martin Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
20 cs, Hismoco Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
10 cs, B H Old & Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
20 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Exminster, Tuticorin
67 cs, Karl H Landes, Inc, Silverplane, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—106 bgs, Hall & Co, Loide Chile, Bahia
1 bg, Cuyler Bleecker, Inc, Mormacowl, Salvador
CASEIN—1,010 bgs, Sonny Ltd, Abbedyk, Buenos Aires
CASHEW NUT LIQUID—488,320 lbs, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, President Buchanan, Cochin
CASSIA—200 bls, Arnhold & Co, Trein Maersk, Hong Kong
250 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Trein Maersk, Hong Kong
250 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Trein Maersk, Hong Kong
173 pkgs, Catz American Co, Steel Vendor, Tandjong Priok
CASTORBEANS—3,387 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacowl, Salvador
1,693 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacowl, Bahia
850 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacowl, Salvador
11,050 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacsea, Santos
1,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Ciudad De Quito, Manta
2,550 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Chile, Santos
16,829 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Chile, Salvador
CASTOR BEANS—3,388 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Loide Chile, Salvador
1,429 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, African Enterprise, Durban
628 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Gerda Dan, Bahia De Caraquez
CELERYSEED—136 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
96 bgs, K A Export Corp, President Buchanan, Bombay
170 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Inc, President Buchanan, Bombay
CERAMIC COLORS—2 cs, Croxall Chemical Supply, Media, Liverpool
17 cs, Croxall Chemical Supply, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
CETYL ALCOHOL—19 cs, Orbis Products Corp, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
20 cs, Harry Dixon & Sons, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
CHAULMOOGRA OIL—200 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Herefordshire, Cochin
CHEMICALS—5 cans, Hoffmann-La Roche, Noordam, Rotterdam
10 cs, Lightwork Products, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam
40 kgs, Queen Mary, Southampton
1 dm, Chipman Chemical Industries, Queen Mary, Southampton
CHILLIES—263 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Malakand, Port Sudan
148 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, African Pilot, Lagos
CINCHONA BARK—212 bdls, Merck & Co, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
153 bgs, Merck & Co, Cape Ann, Puerto Limon
PRODUCTS—11 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
6 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, George Lueders & Co, City of Madras, Colombo
2 cs, Felton Chemical Co, President Buchanan, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—200 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, van Ameringen-Haebler Co, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
25 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
61 dms, Givaudan Corp, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
43 dms, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
18 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Avenir, El Salvador
CLOVE—1,935 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles
OIL—47 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, African Enterprise, Durban
10 dms, National City Bank, African Enterprise, Durban
COCOA BUTTER—334 bls, Metallo-Chemical Corp, Mormacowl, Salvador
834 bls, General Cocoa Co, Mormacowl, Ilheus
COCONUT OIL—407 tons, Philippine Refining Co, Trein Maersk, Manila
753 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Penrith Castle, Cebu
264 tons, Penrith Castle, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—329 dms, Theodore B Smith Co, Godafoss, Reykjavik
168 dms, General American & Dominion Export Corp, Godafoss, Reykjavik
50 bbls, Charles L Huisking & Co, Idefjord, Bergen
50 dms, Charles L Huisking & Co, Idefjord, Bergen
CHOLIC ACID—5 cs, Gedeon Richter Pharm Products Inc, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
COLUMBITE ORE—1,748 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, African Pilot, Lagos
COPAL GUM — 56 bkts, Thurston & Braidich, Sloterdijk, Macassar
138 bkts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Sloterdijk, Macassar
351 bkts, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Solterdijk, Macassar
60 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Sloterdijk, Macassar
374 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Sloterdijk, Macassar
140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, President Buchanan, Singapore
158 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Herefordshire, Macassar
289 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Herefordshire, Macassar
61 bkts, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Herefordshire, Macassar
300 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Vinkt, Matadi
35 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Silverplane, Singapore
400 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Terveate, Antwerp
200 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Media, Liverpool
COPRA—200 tons, Penrith Castle, Cebu
OIL CAKE—4,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Penrith Castle, Cebu
CORIANDER OIL — 14 cs, Normandiet, Libau, USSR
CREAM OF TARTAR—150 bbls, F H Taussig Co, President Buchanan, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—246 dms, Media, Liverpool
56 dms, H A Gogarty & Co, Media, Liverpool
200 dms, Tar Residuals, Inc, American Manufacturer, Manchester
100 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
538 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
100 dms, American Traveler, Glasgow
CROTON OIL—5 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Co, American Harvester, London
CUTCH—800 bgs, Saxe Cutch Co, Herefordshire, Singapore
800 bgs, Sare Cutch Co, Silverplane, Singapore
POLYTHENE SHEET—4 ctns, Domaine & Rose, Queen Mary, Southampton
CUTTLEFISH BONES—100 cs, Hinton & Co, Exiria, Venice
250 cs, Detroit International Trading Co, Exiria, Sfax
DAMMAR GUM—25 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, President Buchanan, Singapore
64 bgs, Thurston & Braidich Co, President Buchanan, Singapore
25 cs, France, Campbell & Darling Co, President Buchanan, Singapore
50 bgs, Thurston & Braidich Co, Herefordshire, Tandjong Priok
100 cs, O G Innes Corp, Penrith Castle, Batavia
200 bgs, Thurston & Braidich Co, Sloterdijk, Tandjong Priok
300 cs, O G Innes Corp, Sloterdijk, Tandjong Priok
165 cs, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
DANDELION ROOT—30 bls, National City Bank, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
20 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
DILLSEED—91 bgs, M J Golombeck, Exminster, Bombay
DIVI DIVI—1,022 seroons, Bank of New York, Sarpedon, Ciudad Trujillo
DOGGRASS ROOT—43 bls, National City Bank, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
DRUGS, CRUDE—60 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam
DYESTUFFS—11 cyl, General Motors Overseas Corp, American Jurist, Antwerp
2 dms, General Motors Overseas Corp, American Jurist, Antwerp
DYESTUFFS—1 cs, Geigy Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
6 bbls, Geigy Co, Noordam, Roterdam
ESSENTIAL OILS—22 dms, George Uhe & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Excambion, Marseilles
1 cs, Roure, Dupont Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
2 cs, Ungerer & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
2 dms, Salta Import Co, Excambion, Marseilles
14 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Excambion, Marseilles
4 cs, Media, Liverpool
33 dms, George Uhe Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles
2 ctns, George Uhe Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles
10 dms, George Lueders & Co, Trein Maersk, Hong Kong
6 cs, Coty Products Corp, Washington, Havre
1 ck, Coty Products Corp, Washington, Havre
1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Co, American Harvester, London
7 dms, Tombarel Products Corp, Atlantic, Cannes
2 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Atlantic, Cannes
4 dms, P Robertet Co, Atlantic, Cannes
1 cs, P Robertet Co, Atlantic, Cannes
20 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, African Enterprise, Durban
EUCALYPTUS OIL—6 dms, W J Bush Co, Marseilles, Lisbon
EUPHORBIA HERB—12 bls, S B Penick & Co, City of Madras, Colombo
FISHLIVER OIL—56 dms, Consumers Import Co, Trein Maersk, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bros Co, Godafoss, Reykjavik
406 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Gerda Dan, Callao
1,000 bgs, Wilbur, Ellis Co, Gerda Dan, Callao
2,273 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Gerda Dan, Talcahuano
FUEL OIL—104,026 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Camden, Caripito
105,760 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Fredricksburg, Aruba
120,080 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, San Leopoldo, Cardon
80,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Aruba, Aruba
105,316 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Fort Hoskins, Pointe A Pierre
64,392 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Catahoula, Aruba
104,947 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Champoeg, Caripito
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
GARLIC OIL—3 cs, Holland Nahas Import & Export Co, Excambion, Beirut
GELATIN—7 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Tervaete, Antwerp
1 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Tervaete, Antwerp
GENTIAN ROOT—105 bls, S B Penick & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
GERANIUM OIL—3 dms, van Ameringen Haebler, African Enterprise, Durban
4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, African Enterprise, Durban
1 dm, Guaranty Trust Co, African Enterprise, Durban
1 dm, Tombarel Products Corp, African Enterprise, Durban
1 dm, George Lueders & Co, African Enterprise, Durban
1 dm, African Enterprise, Durban
1 cs, George Lueders & Co, American Harvester, London
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
GINGER—300 bgs, Murwal, Inc, African Pilot, Lagos
239 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, African Pilot, Lagos
200 bgs, Volkart Bros, Co, Herefordshire, Cochin
OIL—1 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, American Harvester, London
GLUE, DRY—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Tervaete, Antwerp
STOCK—221 bgs, Karr Ellis, Media, Liverpool
GLYCERIN, SOAPLYE—50 dms, Carl J Schellings Co, Mathilda Thorden, Copenhagen
75 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Mormacisle, Copenhagen
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Charles Pettinos Co, Malakand, Colombo
536 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Malakand, Colombo
1,250 bgs, Charles Pettinos Co, Exminster, Colombo
580 bgs, C Pettinos Co, African Enterprise, Durban
GUAIAC GUM—35 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Joshua, Ciudad Trujillo
WOOD OIL—25 cs, Jasius Import Corp, Mormacowl, Montevideo
GYPSUM—408 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
HAKELIVER OIL—100 dms, Wilbur, Ellis & Co, African Sun, Cape Town
HENNA LEAVES—42 bls, J L Hopkins Co, Exminster, Port Sudan
POWDER—140 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
HYDROBROMIC ACID—4 cks, Givaudan Foreign Corp, Excambion, Genoa
INSECTICIDE—2 cs, Dow Chemical Co, American Harvester, London
IRON BLUE—5 dms, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, American Traveler, Liverpool
FERROCYANIDE—1 cs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, American Manufacturer, Manchester
OXIDE—4 cks, J A McNulty Co, Media, Liverpool
JASMIN OIL—6 cs, National City Bank, Exminster, Messina
KARAYA GUM—123 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
200 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, President Buchanan, Bombay
246 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
468 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
133 bgs, Meer Corp, President Buchanan, Genoa
LABDANUM GUM—6 cks, L A Champon & Co, Exiria, Barcelona
LACTIC ACID—9 cks, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
LANOLIN, ANHYDROUS—112 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAVES—9 bls, M J Golombeck, Marseilles, Lisbon
LAVENDER FLOWERS—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles
LEAD—8,152 ingots, Philipp Bros, Co, Srbija, Rijeka
LEMON OIL—16 quarter cs, Chase National Bank, Exminster, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
13 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Avenir, El Salvador
LEMONGRASS OIL—10 dms, East Asiatic Co, President Buchanan, Cochin
6 dms, Volkart Bros Co, Herefordshire, Cochin
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Cape Ann, La Libertad
3 dms, Givaudan Corp, Canche, Port au Prince
LIVERMEAL—400 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Idefjord, Bergen
LOCUST BEAN GUM—585 bgs, President Buchanan, Genoa
160 bgs, American Keg Products, Inc, President, Buchanan, Genoa
533 bgs, Excambion, Genoa
100 bgs, Innis, Speiden Inc, Excambion, Genoa
100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, American Manufacturer, Manchester
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—30 cks, American Dyewood Co, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
MACE—59 cs, Catz American Co, Herefordshire, Macassar
14 cs, Arthur G Dunn, Herefordshire, Macassar
14 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Herefordshire, Macassar
28 cs, Catz American Co, Sloterdijk, Macassar
15 cs, William & Martin Co, Sloterdijk, Macassar
14 cs, A G Dunn, Sloterdijk, Macassar
32 cs, Catz American Co, Steel Vendor, Tandjong Priok
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—200 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Inc, American Counselor, Rotterdam
TRISILICATE—120 cs, Reheis Co, Media, Liverpool
MALT—5,200 bgs, Grace National Bank, American Jurist, Rotterdam
MANGANESE BIOXIDE—300 tons, National City Bank, Gerda Dan, Coquimbo
DIOXIDE—3 pkgs, Ore Chemical Co, Division Mining Milling Machinery Co, Excambion, Piraeus
MANGROVE BARK—1,250 bgs, M E Schoen Corp, Ciudad De Caracas, Bahia De Caraquez
900 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Ciudad De Caracas, Esmeraldas
3,315 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
MARJORAM—59 bgs, J A Marichal, Puerto Rico, Ciudad Trujillo
MEDICINAL HERBS—5 bls, Freedman & Slater Co, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
ROOTS—27 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, American Harvester, Hamburg
METHYLENE BLUE—2 cs, European Chemical Co, American Harvester, London
MICA—707 cs, Cornelis & Suhr Co, Malakand, Calcutta
561 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Malakand, Calcutta
1,991 cs, Asheville Mica Co, Malakand, Calcutta
12 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, Malakand, Calcutta
34 cs, Ital Dolphin, Malakand, Calcutta
125 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Malakand, Calcutta
230 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Malakand, Calcutta
36 cs, Schwab Bros Co, Malakand, Calcutta
2 cs, Jung Forwarding Co, Malakand, Calcutta
370 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, City of Madras, Calcutta
127 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, City of Madras, Calcutta
2 cs, Bank of New York & Fifth Ave, City of Madras, Calcutta
6 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Madras, Calcutta
10 cs, William Brand Co, Malakand, Calcutta
1 cs, Diamond Power Co, Malakand, Calcutta
125 cs, Asheville Mica Co, City of Madras, Calcutta
9 cs, H E Botzow Co, City of Madras, Calcutta
26 cs, Sigbert Loeb Co, City of Madras, Calcutta
72 cs, Siegfried Cussell, City of Madras, Calcutta
9 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, City of Madras, Calcutta
54 cs, James F Garneau Co, City of Madras, Calcutta
214 cs, Cornelis & Suhr Co, City of Madras, Calcutta
191 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, Exminster, Calcutta
21 cs, S Cussell, Exminster, Calcutta
8 cs, James F Garneau, Exminster, Calcutta
1,410 cs, Ameritx Export Corp, Exminster, Calcutta
44 cs, Hal Delphin Co, Exminster, Calcutta
32 cs, Asheville Mica Co, Exminster, Calcutta
35 cs, Habers Export Agencies, Exminster, Calcutta
6 cs, H E Botzow Co, Exminster, Calcutta
20 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Exminster, Calcutta
298 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Exminster, Madras
7 cs, American Mica Works, Exminster, Madras
745 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Exminster, Madras
110 cs, A D Brown Co, Exminster, Madras
50 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Exminster, Madras
68 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, American Harvester, London
27 cs, Hal Delphin Co, American Harvester, London
25 cs, Sigbert Loeb Co, Mormacowl, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Mormacowl, Rio de Janeiro
20 bgs, Pellew Wilson Sons, Mormacowl, Buenos Aires
MINERAL RESIDUE—694 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Tervaete, Antwerp
MOLASSES—878,748 gls, South Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Kingston, Vera Cruz
969,153 gls, Charles Pfizer & Co, Kingston, Vera Cruz
MOLYBDENITE—12 dms, Chase National Bank, Trein Maersk, Kobe
MONTAN WAX—285 bgs, Noble Products Co, Mathilda Thorden, Szczecin
MUSTARDSEED—192 bgs, Joel Bieler Export & Import Co, Venezuela, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—666 bgs, Bank of New York & Fifth Ave, Malakand, Vizagapatam
333 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malakand, Vizagapatam
2,000 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Exminster, Bombay
1,392 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Exminster, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—2,770 bgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
3,750 bgs, American Union Transport, Inc, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Mathilda Thorden, Szczecin
1,976 bgs, Bank of India, Australia & China, Venezuela, Copenhagen
1,780 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Venezuela, Copenhagen
2,635 bgs, American Counselor, Rotterdam
NITROCELULOSE PAINT — 1 cs, Intramarine Shipping Corp, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
NUTMEGS—68 bgs, William M Allison & Co, Herefordshire, Macassar
250 bgs, Catz American Co, Sloterdijk, Tandjong Priok
471 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Sloterdijk, Tandjong Priok
66 bgs, A G Dunn, Sloterdijk, Macassar

NUTMEGS—72 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Sloterdijk, Macassar
528 bgs, Catz American Co, Steel Vendor, Tandjong Priok
105 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Steel Vendor, Singapore
NYLON SIZE—11 dms, Media, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Marseilles, Tunis
350 dms, Ionian Bank, Exiria, Sfax
98 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exiria, Sfax
60 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exiria, Sfax
50 dms, Credit Suisse, Exiria, Sfax
125 dms, Exiria, Sfax
188 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles
575 dms, Smith Weiman Co, Henry Stevenson, Sfax
112 dms, Charles Albert Smith Co, Henry Stevenson, Sfax
167 dms, Henry Stevenson, Sfax
25 dms, J Henry Schroder Co, Excambion, Marseilles
OPOPONAX GUM—20 bgs, Richard D Heins, Exminster, Aden
ORANGE OIL, SWEET—15 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
ORIGANUM LEAVES—64 bls, M J Golombeck Co, Marseilles, Lisbon
OURICURY WAX—181 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacowl, Salvador
224 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, Mormacowl, Salvador
224 bgs, F B Ross Co, Mormacowl, Salvador
OX GALL—4 tcs, Wilson & Co, Mormacsea, Santos
PAPRIKA—8 bgs, West Coast Lines, Exminster, Alicante
550 bgs, Joseph Weinstein, Exminster, Alicante
350 bgs, A A Sayia & Co, Exminster, Alicante
100 bgs, P H Petry Co, Exminster, Alicante
400 bgs, A A Sayia & Co, Exminster, Alicante
100 bgs, American Export Technicians Inc, Exminster, Alicante
100 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Exminster, Alicante
100 bgs, M A Porazzi, Exminster, Alicante
1,100 bgs, Exminster, Alicante
349 bgs, Srbija, Rijeka
PARATOLUIDIN FLAKES—32 dms, Sherwin-Williams Co, American Jurist, Amsterdam
PATCHOULI LEAVES—40 bls, Volkart Bros, Herefordshire, Macassar
OIL—4 cs, J Berlage Co, Silverplane, Penang
1 cs, George Lueders & Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
4 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Herefordshire, Singapore
8 cs, National City Bank, Herefordshire, Singapore
1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, American Traveler, Liverpool
5 cs, J H Vavasseur Co, President Buchanan, Penang
3 cs, The Givaudan Corp, American Jurist, Rotterdam
5 cs, George Lueders & Co, American Harvester, London
PEATMOSS—400 bls, J E Bernard Co, Hoyanger, Bremen
375 bls, Penson & Co, Hoyanger, Bremen
1,120 bls, Atkins & Durbow, Hoyanger, Bremen
1,050 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hoyanger, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
2,242 bls, C Gastmeyer, Noordam, Rotterdam
102 cs, C Gastmeyer, Noordam, Rotterdam
2,700 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, American Manufacturer, Dublin
PEPPER, BLACK—2,097 bgs, Steel Vendor, Alleppey
160 bgs, National City Bank, Steel Vendor, Alleppey
80 bgs, Superintendence Co, Steel Vendor, Alleppey
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Co Exminster, Bombay
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross Co, President Buchanan, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, President Buchanan, Cochin
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Co, President Buchanan, Cochin
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Exminster, Bombay
640 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Exminster, Alleppey
80 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Exminster, Alleppey
80 bgs, American Trust Co, Exminster, Alleppey
80 bgs, J Berlage Co, Exminster, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Exminster, Cochin
240 bgs, M Golodetz Co, City of Madras, Cochin
640 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, President Buchanan, Bombay
235 bgs, East India Trading Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
80 bgs, Bandishar Gopaldas, Herefordshire, Calcutta
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Herefordshire, Cochin
1,040 bgs, Volkart Bros Co, Herefordshire, Cochin
60 bgs, Balex Co, Excambion, Beirut
WHITE—70 bgs, Herefordshire, Singapore
28 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Steel Vendor, Singapore
PERSPEX—1 ctn, Imperial Chemicals, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—177,734 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Montevideo, Cartagena
120,367 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
73,346 bbls, California Refining Co, Palmar, Puerto La Cruz
77,031 bbls, California Refining Co, Macao, Puerto La Cruz
105,003 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
PHARMACEUTICALS—9 cs, Armour Labs, Inc, Cape Cumberland, Santiago
4 cs, Eli, Lily Pan American Corp, Cape Cumberland, Santiago
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE — 1,106 bgs, Reichhold Chemicals Inc, Hoyanger, Rotterdam
1,143 bgs, Bank of New York, Hoyanger, Antwerp
896 bgs, Reichhold Chemicals Inc, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, S B Penick & Co, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
PINENEEDLE OIL—24 bbls, George Uhe Co, Normandiet, Libau, USSR
POLLACKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Trein Maersk, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Catz American Co, Hoyanger, Rotterdam
150 bgs, R J Spitz Co, Hoyanger, Rotterdam
249 bgs, Public National Bank, Batory, Gdynia
160 bgs, Catz American Seed Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
POTASH—35 kegs, A P Miller Supply Co, American Harvester, London
10 kegs, A Gusmer Co, American Harvester, London
CHROME ALUM—10 kegs, Maxim Chemical Co, American Manufacturer, Manchester
FERRICYANIDE—10 cks, Spring Chemicals Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam
IODIDE—4 cs, European Chemical Co, American Harvester, London
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—250 bls, U S Industrial Chemical Inc, Exminster, Bombay
PYRIDINE—12 dms, Armida Products Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
2 bbls, Biddle, Sawyer, Exiria, Trieste
BASE—4 dms, Riches Nelson Inc, American Manufacturer, Manchester
QUICKSILVER—3,000 flasks, Chase National Bank, Exiria, Barcelona
QUINIDINE SULPHATE—6 cs, Biddle, Sawyer, Hoyanger, Hamburg
RED SQUILL EXTRACT— 8 cs, Biocerta Corp, Exiria, Trieste
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—1 cs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Hoyanger, Bremen
SCRAP—261 bls, H Muehlstein Co, American Harvester, London
SAFFRON—1 cs, S Montaner Co, Marseilles, Lisbon
SAFROL—12 dms, Trein Maersk, Keelung
SAGE LEAVES—552 bls, Bank of New York, Srbija, Rijeka
OIL—6 bbls, Superintendence Co, Srbija, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—280 bgs, American Key Products, Steel Vendor, Singapore
SAPONIN—34 ctns, Banco De Chile, Santa Maria, Valparaiso
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—5 bls, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—13 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Co, Trein Maersk, Keelung
5 dms, East Asiatic Co, Trein Maersk, Yokohama
SEAWEED—70 bls, William M Allison & Co, President Buchanan, Penang
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, Mantrose Co, Malakand, Calcutta
600 bgs, Ralli Bros, Malakand, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Malakand, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Buddelman, Malakand, Calcutta
650 bgs, A Kramer Co, City of Madras, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Exminster, Calcutta
300 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Exminster, Calcutta
472 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
270 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
273 bgs, United Shellac Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
600 bgs, J S Khorana Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
64 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
725 bgs, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—57 bls, Dalton-Cooper Co, Exminster, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—91 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cape Ann, Corinto
10 bgs, Near East Import Corp, Excambion, Beirut
OIL—123 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Avenir, El Salvador
10 cs, Kwong Yuen Shing, Trein Maersk, Hong Kong
SHARK LIVERS—4 dms, Distillation Products Co, Cristobal, Panama
5 dms, Collett, Week, Nibecker, Idefjord, Oslo
5 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Santa Maria, Puna
21 dms, Wilbur Ellis & Co, African Sun, Cape Town
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Exminster, Calcutta
100 bgs, William Diehl Co, Exminster, Calcutta
100 bgs, Khorana Bros, Exminster, Calcutta
150 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Exminster, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Exminster, Calcutta
150 bgs, Alfred Kramer Co, Exminster, Calcutta
75 bgs, William Diehl, Malakand, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Exminster, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Malakand, Calcutta
100 bgs, Bradshaw-Praeger & Co, Malakand, Calcutta
300 bgs, Suhr & Buddelman, Malakand, Calcutta
450 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Malakand, Calcutta
50 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, City of Madras, Calcutta
50 bgs, William Diehl Co, Danaholm, Gothenburg
145 bgs, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
SNOEKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Wilbur Ellis & Co African Sun, Cape Town
SOAP BARK—117 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Gerda Dan, San Antonio
71 bdls, R J Prentiss & Co, Santa Maria, Valparaiso
90 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Santa Maria, San Antonio
SOAPSTOCK—233 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Neptunia, Lisbon
SODIUM ALGINATE POWDER—1 dm, T M Duche & Sons Co, American Traveler, Glasgow
SODIUM CYANIDE—1,000 dms, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
IODIDE—1 cs, European Chemical Co, American Harvester, London
SPERMACETI WAX—100 ctns, American Traveler, Glasgow
STEARIN—213 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—11 bls, Superintendence Co, Srbija, Rijeka
STREPTOMYCIN SULPHATE—8 ctns, United Research Lab, Noordam, Rotterdam
SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED—66 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
SWEET BASIL LEAVES—6 bls, Karl H Landes, Inc, President Buchanan, Marseilles
TANKAGE—1,139 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
451 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacowl, Montevideo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,350 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Holberg, Puerto Plata
TARTAR—1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Exminster, Syracuse
TARTARIC ACID—10 kgs, Exminster, Palermo
TEA WASTE—3,783 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Malakand, Calcutta
845 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Exminster, Calcutta
THYME LEAVES—125 bgs, Seek & Kade Co, Excambion, Marseilles
TRAGACANTH GUM—40 cs, Simidian Co, Excambion, Beirut
TUNG OIL—125 dms, Fassardi, Ltd, Abbedyk, Buenos Aires
VALERIC ACID—10 demijohns, R W Greeff & Co, American Jurist, Amsterdam
10 demijohns, R W Greeff & Co, American Counselor, Rotterdam
VALONIA CUPS—3,039 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Khedive Ismail, Izmir
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—5,280 bgs, Vanadium Corp, Santa Maria, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—88 cs, George Uhe & Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles
22 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles
41 cs, George Lueders & Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles
21 cs, Zink & Triest, President Buchanan, Marseilles
21 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, President Buchanan, Marseilles
23 cs, Camex Co, Canche, Poine Pitre
37 cs, M Cortizas, Canche, Poine Pitre
11 cs, Middleton & Co, Canche, Poine Pitre
17 cs, Hubert & Co, Canche, Poine Pitre
29 cs, Zink & Triest, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
60 cs, McCormick & Co, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
154 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Excambion, Marseilles
228 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
136 cs, Thurston & Braidich Co, Excambion, Marseilles
53 cs, Zink & Triest Co, Excambion, Marseilles
83 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Excambion, Marseilles
37 cs, Media, Liverpool
368 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Inc, African Enterprise, Durban
125 cs, Gondrand Bros, African Enterprise, Durban
VERMICULITE ORE—1,000,885 lbs, American Vermiculite Corp, African Sun, Lourenco Marques

—Continued on page 78

INTRODUCING

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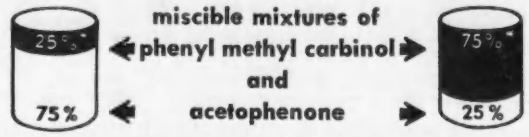

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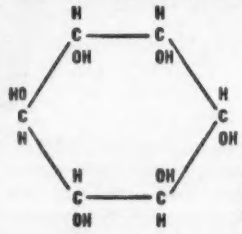

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Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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Aminocaproic Acid

Chemical—Suggested as intermediate in making synthetic organic chemicals.

Dye—Suggested as intermediate in making synthetic dyestuffs.

6-Aminoquinolin

Chemical—Suggested as intermediate in making synthetic organic chemicals.

Dye—Suggested as intermediate in making synthetic dyestuffs.

Dimethyl Sulphate

Chemical—Methylating agent in synthesis of organic chemicals; in making caffeine from theobromine.

Dye—Methylating agent in synthesis of dyestuffs.

Dipara-tertiary-butylphenyl Monophenylphosphate

Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose.

Ceramic—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer for ethylcellulose and nitrocellulose.

Electrical—Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Plasticizer in making films from nitrocellulose.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose.

Resin—Plasticizer in solutions and other compositions of resins and nitrocellulose.

Rubber — Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Dipentaerythritol Hexabutyrate

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER *March 29, 1948)*

Automotive—Plasticizer in compositions, containing either cellulose acetatebutyrate or polystyrene, used for making automobile tail lights, emblems, doorhandles, instrument panels, steering wheels, and the like.

Ceramic—Plasticizer in compositions, containing chlorinated rubber, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Construction—Plasticizer in compositions, containing chlorinated rubber, used as coatings for protecting and decorating concrete and stucco.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polystyrene, used for molding closures, packages, boxes, compacts, and the like; in compositions, containing cellulose acetate-butyrate, used for gift-wrapping and glamourizing packages.

Electrical—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polystyrene, used for various purposes, such as dielectrics, blocks, battery housings, electroplating equipment details, radio and television receiver panels, parts, and decorations.

Leather—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate-butyrate, used as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and artificial leather goods; in compositions, containing chlorinated rubber, used to simulate leather.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate-butyrate or chlorinated rubber, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate-butyrate or chlorinated rubber, used for various coating and decorating purposes, in compositions containing chlorinated rubber used for fireproofing curtains and the like.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in lacquers, coating solutions, paints, varnishes, or dopes containing cellulose acetate-butyrate or chlorinated rubber.

Paper—Plasticizer in coatings, containing chlorinated rubber, used for proofing paper against moisture and vapors.

Plastics—Plasticizer in molded materials, novelties, ornamental effects, or sheeting made from cellulose acetate-butyrate, polystyrene, or urea-formaldehyde-butanol.

Rubber — Plasticizer in compositions containing chlorinated rubber.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing chlorinated rubber, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing chlorinated rubber, used for various protecting, decorating and fireproofing purposes on wood.

2-Ethylbutyl Stearate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in adhesive compositions containing ethylcellulose.

Cellulose Products—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) for ethylcellulose.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for protecting, coating and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) for ethylcellulose.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in insulating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for protecting coating and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used as coatings for protecting or decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing ethylcellulose.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting or decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from ethylcellulose.

Resin—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in solutions and other compositions of resins and ethylcellulose.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for decorating or protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2399602) in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used as protective or decorative coatings on woodwork.

Soap Sales Statistics For 1949 Year Reported

Sales of non-liquid soaps as reported by ninety-two manufacturers for the year 1949 totaled 2,440,815,000 pounds according to Roy W. Peet, manager of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. The association sales census, taken quarterly, further indicates sales of liquid soap in 1949 as reportetd by fifty-nine companies totaled 6,039,000 gallons. Synthetic detergent sales by thirty-seven reporting manufacturers amounted to 712,456,000 pounds.

Based on data supplied by regular census participants, which makes comparative analysis possible, nonliquid soap sales for the fourth quarter of 1949 were two percent less than the third quarter of 1949, 14 percent under the fourth quarter of 1948, and for the entire year 1949 were five percent under sales for the year 1948.

Comparable liquid soap sales for the fourth quarter of 1949 were 16 percent above the third quarter and two percent above the fourth quarter of 1948. For the entire year 1949, liquid soap sales exceeded 1948 sales by seven percent. No comparable data are available for synthetic detergent sales. For the fourth quarter of 1949, thirty-seven manufacturers reported sales totaling 181,323,000 pounds and for the entire year 1949, 712,456,000 pounds. In 1948, seventeen companies reported fourth quarter sales amounting to 120,375,000 pounds and for the entire year 1948, 401,853,000 pounds.

Battelle Appoints Munger Air Pollution Research Head

Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, has appointed Dr. Hamnett P. Munger to coordinate its air pollution research activities and to act in a liaison capacity between the institute and industry.

The research under Dr. Munger's supervision will include studies of the mechanism of air contamination and methods for its reduction; the utilization of industrial wastes that might pollute the air; the effects of air pollution on plant life and building materials; the effects of weather and plant site upon the concentration of wastes, and other technical and economic studies designed to help industry solve the problems that arise with its efforts to control air contamination.

Paul-Lewis Lab Award To Be Given to Chance

Prof. Britton Chance, director of the Eldridge Reeves Johnson Foundation for Medical Physics of the University of Pennsylvania, will receive the Paul-Lewis Laboratories Award in enzyme chemistry during the Philadelphia session of the national meeting of the American Chemical Society in April.

The award will be presented to Prof. Chance at a general assembly of the society in the Bellevue-Stratford hotel on April 10. He will give his award address at a joint technical session of the division of biological chemistry and the division of physical and inorganic chemistry. He was cited for fundamental research on the mechanism of enzyme action.

ECA Requests Austria Refund Drug Buying Funds

The Economic Cooperation Administration has announced that it has requested Austria to refund $91,033.74, representing purchases of codeine hydrochloride, codeine phosphate and morphine hydrochloride, which ECA declared ineligible for financing under the European Recovery Program.

According to ECA, the procurement authorization covering these drug purchases was expressly restricted to commodities of United States origin, but the drugs were actually procured in Hungary and transshipped through New York to Austria under intransit permits.

Colton Engages Smith

The Arthur Colton Company, a division of the Snyder Tool & Engineering Company, Detroit, has appointed Warren I. Smith to the sales and service staff of its New York office. Mr. Smith was formerly associated with the Taylor-Reed Corporation as chief chemist and quality control engineer, and he was previously with Chas. Pfizer & Co., the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Smith Publishes New Catalog

The Smith New York Company, Freeport, Long Island, N. Y., has published an abridged catalog of its organic chemicals for laboratory use. Copies may be obtained from the company.

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Allyl Isothiocyanate (Mustard Oil)

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND DIAZOTYPE CHEMICALS
Ammonium Thiosulfate — o-Phenylenediamine
Benzotriazole — Phloroglucinol
[Compound No. 8] p-Diazo Dimethylaniline Zinc Chloride
[Compound No. 9] p-Diazo Diethylaniline Zinc Chloride
[Compound No. 10] p-Diazo Ethyl Hydroxyethylaniline Zinc Chloride
Edwal Coupler Compound 111

DYE and RESIN INTERMEDIATES
Allyl Amine — Phloroglucinol Commercial

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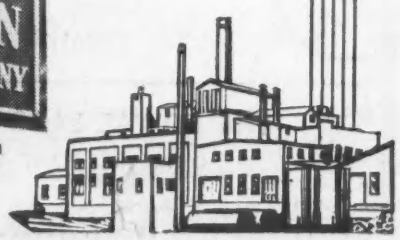

Problems of Achieving Safe Use of Solvents

—Continued from page 3

gent, safe use of solvents. Finally, there is need for a better coverage of individuals and small industrial units. At first glance it appears that these small users of solvents can not be reached satisfactorily, since they are so numerous, diverse in nature, and widely scattered. The distribution needed, however, can be readily achieved by directing educational material along the same trade channels through which solvents are distributed. This procedure is proving effectual in the agricultural chemical and fumigant lines.

The second factor responsible for the unsafe use of solvents and attributable to the individual, namely, ignorance or misunderstanding of specific toxic properties, has an importance that doesn't require amplification. It will be recognized, further, that the supplier of solvents may be obliged to furnish a certain amount of information on the hazardous nature of his product exactly as he is expected to supply information on chemical and physical properties. The extent of this obligation and the nature of the information to be supplied, however, may require amplification.

The amount of information necessary for safe operation varies greatly with the nature and extent of use and the circumstances of use. Is the supplier expected to anticipate every eventuality, particularly when he has no knowledge of and no control over many uses of his product? In this light one can logically require only that he supply basic information sufficient to indicate the nature and extent of the hazards of those solvents placed on the open market. This basic information should be adequate according to generally accepted requirements; however, this may be expected to change as our knowledge and understanding of toxic hazards improves. The supplier may be called upon for more comprehensive information, when he recommends specific uses, and as the extent of use increases. On the other hand, it should also be recognized that the solvent user may be obliged to obtain information regarding those applications for which he is responsible.

Disseminating Information

Information on the hazardous nature of solvents, regardless of source and extent, may be utilized in different ways. In the first instance, this information can be incorporated into the labels on solvent containers. The remarkable advantage of this "label information" is that it accompanies the solvent directly to the ultimate user, unless, of course, labels are omitted in repackaging. The importance of labeling to the supplier is indicated by the increasing number of laws which require the labeling of chemical products and by the recognized legal protection obtained against liability.

Procedures for labeling products regarding their hazardous properties, in addition to the Interstate Commerce Commission requirements, have been carefully worked out, and are available from the Manufacturing Chemists Association. Labels developed according to these procedures will generally be considered adequate, although in some states, and possibly cities, additional special requirements are specified by law. At present, increased effectiveness of labeling is to be attained through more widespread use and through educational efforts to acquaint people with the content and purpose of labels.

Label information is of necessity quite brief and frequently requires supplementations with more explanatory and specific material. This additional information usually takes the form of "data sheets" that are addressed to the workman on the job and to the foreman. A suitably designed presentation in language he comprehends will give the worker sufficient understanding of the hazards to carry out common handling operations with safety and to recognize potentially dangerous situations for which he will seek technical assistance. This accomplishment alone is the most effective means of avoiding difficulty in the small and incidental operations which so frequently do not have direct technical supervision.

The presentation of this information to the worker is difficult, since generalized statements and physiological or medical terms will not be understood. The hazards can not be indicated in technical terms, but, they may be described effectively in terms of type of exposure—or nature of work—and the occurrence of general types of injury. Thus the statement, "Exposure of more than ten minutes' duration at vapor concentrations of more than 10,000 p.p.m. may produce hepatic necrosis and cirrhosis" has less meaning than, "Prolonged exposure at vapor concentrations which produce drunkenness may also result in injury to the liver." The recommended precautions are best given in terms of operations. For example, the statement, "Avoid breathing vapors" carries less meaning than the specific direction, "Wear a gasmask" or "Make transfers out of doors."

In these descriptions, a comparison with

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common materials whose hazardous nature is understood can be very effective. The contents of these data sheets should be selected with extreme care, to include only the essential material and to exclude that which is unimportant and, particularly, that which is theoretical or speculative in nature. The success obtained with these data sheets increases greatly as they are made less general and more specific for particular operations.

Use of Toxicological Data

Finally, information on the hazardous nature of solvents may take the form of toxicological data, as obtained in experiments upon laboratory animals or from experience in the actual use of solvents. Such information can be used only by the physician, hygienist, and engineer; but, in their hands, it can be applied to all uses and circumstances for the purpose of attaining safety. Although relatively few persons may be in a position to use such data, everyone should have some understanding of their general nature and of what can be accomplished by their proper use.

The amount of toxicological information available will vary considerably, simply because of the time and effort needed to obtain it. Accordingly one should recognize that the extent and accuracy of the warnings and recommendations also will vary. With relatively complete information on the toxic properties of a solvent, it is possible to describe with accuracy the hazards presented by operations and the exact measures necessary for safety. With less complete toxicological information, it is necessary to "play safe" and to recommend measures that will assure safety under the most adverse circumstances.

It should also be recognized that even the most comprehensive toxicological data do not permit of absolute guarantees of injury on the one hand or of absolute guarantees of safety on the other. The reason for this is readily understood. Toxicological information tells us the intensities of exposure that are excessive and the nature of the injury that can occur, but it alone does not indicate the likelihood that an excessive exposure will occur. This likelihood is determined to a great extent by many factors peculiar to each separate use, the susceptibility of the individuals concerned—this varies considerably—the exact nature of the solvent operation, and the circumstances surrounding the work. The significance of this apparent inexactness is not that toxicological information is worthless, but that it must be used with proper understanding.

The probability of safety in use can be made very high by (1) making evaluations of hazard and recommendations specifically for individual operations; (2) providing supervision that is capable of detecting accidental or unforeseen changes which increase the likelihood of or the actual severity of exposure.

Another point to be recognized is that our basic understanding of toxicology is rapidly improving; that, accordingly, our understanding of hazard, our recommendations, and practices will also change. This state of flux is exemplified by the so-called "maximum allowable concentrations." These standards, used for the evaluation of workmen's exposures, have been and still are quite valuable, but, at the same time, they are subject to considerable criticism. These standards have been derived in an empirical manner and have consisted of single concentration values, which are applicable only to daily seven or eight hour exposures at uniform concentrations of contaminant. Criticisms arise when these empirical standards fail in application; when the problem concerns single exposures, not repeated; when the durations of exposure are other than seven or eight hours and are not uniform. For such circumstances we require much more versatile standards, which in effect consist of certain measures of toxicity.

Measures of Toxicity

Three such measurements that may be used are:—

1. Those single exposures, over a range of several minutes to eight hours, which are the maximum intensities permitting "all" animals to survive. (This measure indicates the intensities of exposure which may cause fatal injury.)

2. Those single exposures for a duration of a few minutes to eight hours which are the maximum without detectable toxic effect. (This measure indicates the intensities of single exposures which are without any adverse effect.)

3. Those repeated exposures (durations ranging from eight hours to a few minutes each) which are the maximum without detectable toxic effect. (This measure indicates the intensities of exposures experienced daily, which are without any harmful effect.)

Such measures of toxicity, even though obtained approximately for man, are sufficiently more appropriate for the purpose of evaluating vapor exposures to have marked advantages. They enable one to evaluate both single and repeated exposures of various durations with considerable certainty when vapor concentrations are fairly uniform. Even where vapor concentrations fluctuate considerably, they permit one to analyze a carefully measured exposure into the parts of greater and lesser significance.

In conclusion we note that the attainment of greater safety in the use of solvents, although difficult because of the large number, diversity, and wide geographical distribution of uses, can be accomplished by (1) dissemination through regular trade channels of general educational material on safety, and (2) dissemination through the same channels of specific information on the hazardous properties of individual solvents and the recommended safety precautions for specific operations.

The toxicological information presently available is sufficient to permit the attainment of a high degree of safety, provided it is used fully. At the same time we can anticipate an improvement in fundamental information which will permit more accurate and efficient technical control of the hazards due to toxicity.

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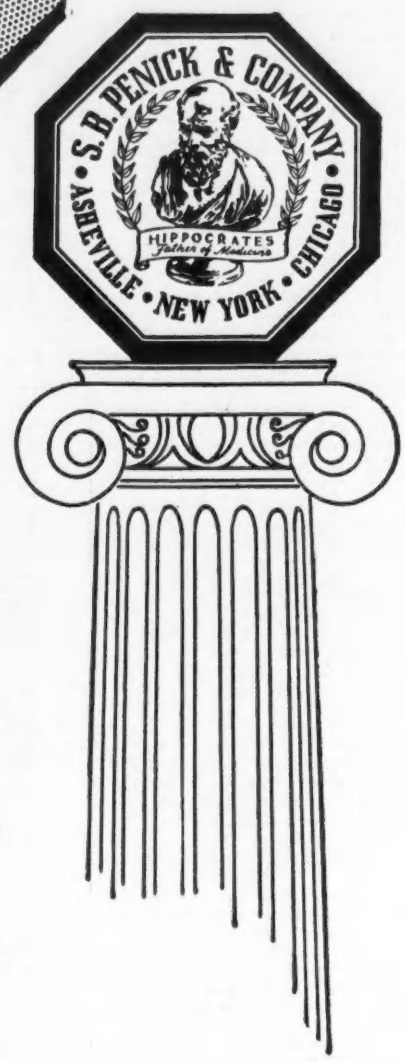

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

A fairly substantial shifting of prices prevailed in the botanical market last week. Among medicinal drugs, strength and higher quotations were noted in boneset, balsam copaiba, dandelion, mullein leaves, pichi tops, and rhatany. In reverse, adonis vernalis, rhattoon Jamaica ginger, ordinary lavender, lycopodium, Peru balsam, wormwood leaves, and Belgian valerian root were lower. In flavoring materials, strength ruled in caraway, French celery, Moroccan coriander, Iranian cumin, Chilean marjoram, Dalmatian sage, and Mexican oregano—all of which were advanced. Somewhat easier and slightly lower features included green Alleppey and Guatemalan decorticated cardamom, barbered dillseed, sesame seed, and tarragon leaves. The market index was unchanged at 191.2.

New crop Montana mustard seed prices moved downward on a contract basis and selling activity was expected to start soon. The forward positions of Moroccan coriander, French celery, all cumins, caraway, and marjorams all showed strength and cabled prices could rarely be bettered by a bid.

Cables and mail advices with respect to foreign medicinal drugs gave evidence of a growing desire to reduce inventories to some extent and considerable bidding against shippers prices was reasonably successful. Some shippers suggested that larger collections this Summer might be the result of a greater availability of foreign labor for field work.

Demand for many items out of spot stocks was a trifle spotty last week. Consumers purchased little more than their clearly defined and virtually immediate requirements but the total of transactions was reasonable favorable and most articles held to very steady spot price positions. In fact, numerous items were clearly sensitive to demand and had an upward tendency.

Balsams

Copaiba—The market stiffened with the withdrawal of most local competition, and by the close of the past week prices were substantially higher at 64c. to 82c. per pound, prevailing over that range according to dealer. The whole situation reflected a change in the replacement value of the material.

Fir—Sales were made at the higher level of $32.50 to $33 per gallon for Canadian balsam, though it was not exactly clear that the minimu of the range might not be shaded moderately in one quarter. The Oregon balsam remained steady but dull at $2.35 to $2.60.

Peru—One local dealer reverted to the former minimum price of 90c. per pound, but others continued to ask 95c. as lowest. The range was to $1.10, as to seller and quantity.

Tolu—Some quarters were minimum at $2.65 per pound, and not very much balsam could be bought at less than that figure. Talk of $2.50 was noted, but such a price was always subject to confirmation. The range as to seller and quality was to $2.75.

Barks

Black Haw—Jobbing business was fair in size, but the volume of transactions failed to expand in most quarters. Prices seemed to be generally steady on spot and, since the carryover in the country was expected to be conservative in size this year, absence of substantial demand on spot at this time was without effect on the local disposition to consider present supplies as fairly good property.

Butternut—The higher quotations noted in the previous trading period continued to occupy a relatively firm position. Asking prices were still 22c. to 25c. per pound, and some dealers were not disposed to do business at less than the 25c. level.

Cocillana—With the major season for consumption about ended, the spot market has become dull. However, lack of much demand has failed to bring weakness to recent quotations, which last week were still 16c. to 17c. per pound.

Sassafras—Pre-Spring demand was said to be gathering headway slowly but steadily, and most suppliers expect that trade this year will be very good in size. Select bark of good to excellent quality was priced locally at 50c. to 55c. per pound.

Beans

Tonka—The market has continued to gain strength since the recent advance in prices made Brazilian beans minimum at $1 to $1.15 per pound, according to seller and quantity. The gain in strength was related to the exceptionally steady movement into consumption on spot and the total absence of weakness at the source.

Vanilla—The market continued in strong position, and practically every known factor in trading pointed toward the probability of higher prices to come in the not too distant future. With world stocks bound to be the smallest in a number of years, and with world demand more likely to expand than recede, dealers here found the market one of very strong potentials, and they held that prices were definitely subject to confirmation at this time.

Berries

Juniper—France has been offering berries for shipment to the United States but the prices proposed were not especially attractive to dealers on spot. Stocks were said to be plentiful in all markets.

Sloe—Although quotations were 32c. to 35c. per pound, the proposals held little attraction to consumers, especially as they have been in receipt of some exceptionally low shipment prices from Russian sources.

Flowers

Arnica—Limited trading on spot was reported last week but the market was not overly competitive at the moment and dealers adhered to recent quotations with a fair degree of firmness. Europe has not been offering substantial quantities of late.

Chamomile — Fair quantities of Hungarian flowers were offered in some quarters while in other directions the view was that the spot was not overly well supplied with good quality merchandise. Quotations were steady at 48c. to 55c. per

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Boneset leaves, 2c. per lb.
Copaiba balsam, 6c. per lb.
Dandelion root, 5c. per lb.
Mullein leaves, 4c. per lb.
Pichi tops, 1c. per lb.
Rhatany root, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, medium, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ¼c. per lb.
Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 5c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Nigerian, caps, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 30c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Adonis vernalis herb, 3c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, rhattoon, 3c. per lb.
Lavender flowers, ordinary, 2c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 5c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 5c. per lb.
Wormwood leaves, 5c. per lb.
Valerian root, Belgian, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 15c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, medium, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana oriental, ¼c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, 2c. per lb.
Nigerian, hulled, ½c. per lb.
Salvadorean, ½c. per lb.
Tarragon leaves, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Feb. 28, 1949
191.2	191.2	191.3	193.6	198.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended February 17

New York

Almonds, bitter, 150 bags: hydrocyanic acid.
Cassia, 200 bales: insect infested.
Cod oil, untanked, 150 drums: decomposed.
Galangal root, 100 bales: moldy.
Kola nuts, 109 bags: insect bored and contains insect filth.
Mace, 32 cases: filthy.
Mustard seed, yellow, 200 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 1,321 bags: moldy and wormy.
Saffron, 22 bags: filthy.

Boston

Pepper, red, 55 baskets: moldy.

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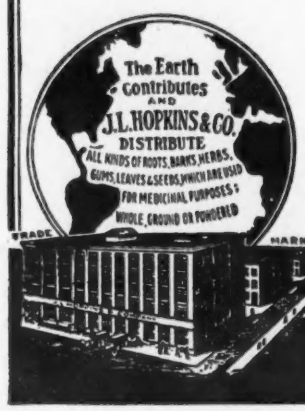

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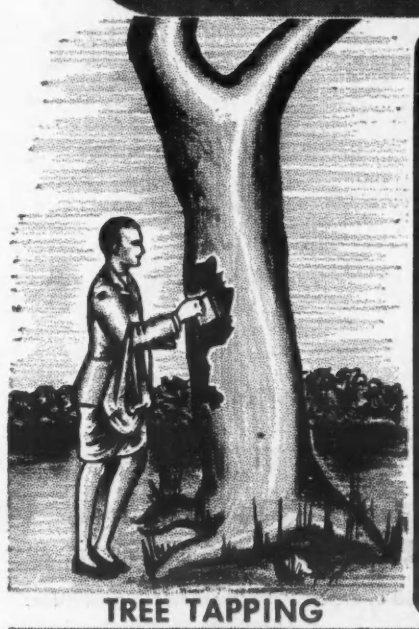

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pound. Belgium appeared to be pushing export sales.

Lavender—Ordinary flowers were cheaper at 16c. to 20c. per pound, so ranging according to dealer and the quality of merchandise in hand. Select and medium grades remained steady.

Poppy—Cables up sharply. A local seller raised spots to $1.05 per pound.

Rose—There was not too much stock of pale flowers noted last week and a firmer undertone governed quotations at 35c. to 40c. per pound. Also, there was not too much spot demand last week.

Saffron—Spanish flowers held firmly at the late but extremely modest advance in quotations to the basis of $17 to $18 per pound. Mexican saffron was steady at 95c. to $1.

Gums

Aloe—The market became steadier under the influence of a moderate improvement in the undertakings of some manufacturing consumers. Prices were hardly subject to more than fractional shading even when demand brought competition into being. Supplies were sufficient to cope with any reasonable expansion in the size of orders.

Asafetida—Stocks were ample in most directions, yet prices were substantially firm and rarely subject to shading.

Benzoin—Some renewal of special demand incident to the winter season was noted last week and buying was done on the basis of well maintained quotations and in the absence of much competition.

Herbs and Leaves

Adonis Vernalis—The market was lower at 30c. to 40c. per pound in a rather more competitive market than had prevailed.

Boneset—Local quotations more definitely reflected the fact that most of this year's crop was bought at higher prices in the origin. The spot price was higher at 16c. to 18c. per pound.

Buchu—Following the price reduction

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in the previous week, the spot market became steadier and most suppliers were of the opinion that the replacement cost would be a brake on any immediate extension of the downward movement of values.

Laurel — Fractional advances raised Portuguese leaves to the basis of 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound and Yugoslavian leaves at 10½c. to 11c. were also a higher item. Replacement was more expensive.

Lobelia—Though no higher, the market was stronger and it strained toward a higher level because of extremely small supply.

Marjoram—From a nominal position at 45c. per pound, at which nothing seemed to be available. Chilean herb was restored to a firm offer position at the higher level of 50c. to 51c.

Mullein—Though not in much demand, limited spot stocks were slightly higher at 16c. to 18c. per pound in the absence of competition.

Oregano—Mexican material continued to advance and transactions of substantial size went through last week at 17c. to 18c. per pound. Replacement was also a stronger market and little was offered there for export to the United States.

Sage—A new high price level in Dalmatian leaves was reached last week when consumers paid $1.15 to $1.20 per pound. The business shrank spot supplies sharply. Nothing was available abroad.

Tarragon — Some quarters have been able to renew their supply of leaves and in such directions the spot market was lowered to the basis of 75c. to 80c. per pound.

Wormwood.—The spot market was lower at 35c. to 45c. per pound, the result of stocks of lower priced goods from Europe having been increased through some recent importations bought at lower prices in the primary market.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—A strong and practically nominal spot market prevailed at $3.75 per pound. However, all quotations were subject to confirmation since goods have actually sold into consumption at $4 or better per pound. Relief from high prices must await the marketing of a normally sized new crop in 1950.

Lycopodium—Slack demand had been the rule sufficiently long to return competition to the spot market when limited demand reappeared. Sellers quoted the market $1.30 to $1.50 per pound and the range covered differences in seller and quality.

St. Johns Bread—Shading of prices on edible material resulted in a spot market being set on the basis of 13c. to 18c. per pound, quoted as to seller and quality as well as quantity.

Roots

Black Cohosh—The absence of current demand failed utterly to weaken its present price position on the spot. It was inferred that dealers were content to carry over their present holdings into the new collection season, this for the reason that for the past two years, primary market prices during collection have been on the rise in keeping with the fall in gathering.

Dandelion—The fair quantities recently bought in Europe were obtained at somewhat higher cost to the importers. Spot quotations reflected this last week by rising to 40c. to 45c. per pound.

Galangal—Trouble with the purity of bales were recently detained because of being moldy. The detention strengthened the price position of released goods which last week were quoted at 22c. to 24c. per pound.

Goldenseal—Spot material tended to arriving merchandise was noted when 100 become easier and more subject to shading of quotations on tested goods than had prevailed recently among regular botanical merchants. Untested root shaded strictly NF quality by a substantial margin.

Mandrake—The sluggishness of current trading continued to bring about unsettlement in price on spot and to create a more competitive situation among primary market suppliers with fair quantities of 1949 crop root. However, the carryover was not expected to affect new crop buying prices substantially when collection gets underway.

Rhatany—Some spot sales were made at the higher level of 15c. to 16c. per pound, but the business was not substantial in size and most suppliers did not look for a continued rise in local prices.

Senega—Prices failed to decline further, but market sentiment favored the idea that as Spring arrives some further recessions in quotations here and in the primary market are more than likely. Such a development would be in line with normal price movements at this time of year.

Valerian—Replacement stocks bought at more favorable prices in Belgium have come to hand in quantities sufficient to bring a downward revision of local quotations to the basis of 40c. to 45c. per pound. Fair business was worked at that limit last week.

Seeds

Caraway—Spot quotations eased slightly and offerings were made at 17¾c. to 18c. per pound last week. This fitted well with the primary market cables recently to hand.

Cardamom—Medium bold fruit was up to $3.40 to $3.45 per pound. Guatemalan decorticated seed was reduced to $3.25 to $3.30. Green Alleppey was also in downward movement, reaching $2.15 to $2.20.

Celery—Spot seed from India was reduced to 26c. to 27c. per pound. French seed, also on spot, was fractionally higher at 30c. to 31c. Demand was routine.

Coriander—Moroccan seed continued to rise and reached 10c. to 10½c. per pound last week. Argentine seed was slightly more competitive at a fractional drop to 7c. to 7½c.

Cumin—Iranian seed continued in stronger position and sold at an advance to 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound. Moroccan and Syrian seed lacked change, ruling at 16½c. to 17c.

Mustard—Contract prices covering 1950 production of seed have been revised downward. No. 1 yellow was $8.50 per 100 pounds; No. 1 oriental, $5; and No. 1 brown, $5. The prices were f.o.b. source in Montana. Old crop oriental seed was lower at 7c. to 7½c. per pound.

Sesame — Prices eased. Salvadorean goods were down to 12½c. to 13c. per pound; hulled Nicaraguan seed, 21½c. to 25c., as to quality, and hulled Chinese seed, 17c. to 17½c.

Spices

Cassia—The market was mainly steady. Most prices were unchanged but all medium Saigon was lower at 36c. to 37c.

Clove—Cables from Zanzibar quoted slightly lower prices than a week ago. Spot quotations remained very steady at 21½c. to 22c. per pound.

Ginger—Slight signs of an easing of the forward positions in African and Jamaican root were noted. Spot African was steady at 46c. to 46½c. Rhattoon root afloat from Jamaica was lowered to 41c. to 41½c. A newcomer on spot was Nigerian root at 38c. to 38½c. It is a sliced item that has been well bought by a few users for manufacturing purposes.

Nutmeg—Spot West Indian goods were a fraction lower at 29c. to 29½c. per pound. Futures, however, were up to 30c.

Pepper—Trading was mainly in spot and afloats. The tax question was still unsettled but some reports suggested that the increase would be in effect by February 28. Nigerian red caps were higher at 45c. to 46c. per pound. Black pepper was down to $1.42 to $1.43 for spot at mid-week and later. Futures, $1.43 at weekend.

Pimento—Quotations eased downward fractionally and then became steadier at 21c. to 21½c. per pound.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

To the strong and advancing anise, Ceylon citronella, and geranium oils there was added last week higher prices on lavandin, lime peppermint, sage and dillweed oils as the main influences that caused the market index to rise 6.1 points to reach 125.0. Apricot kernel oil sold at an advance when one former supplier declared his stocks cleared. Cardamom was lower but only in one quarter and the more favorable price was in contrast with the continued firmness of raw material at its origins and the high, strong market maintained by the few dealers actually holding spot stocks.

The strength of geranium oils and the scarcity thereof on spot and at the origins caused some users to increase their interest in Turkish geranium oil, an article that shrank in spot supply and tended to seek higher spot price levels. Lavandin prices became more nearly uniform and were said to reflect a firmer if not actually stronger market at the source.

Citrous oils lacked new developments but all were very firm and the tendency in lemon oil was quite markedly upward. Stability was apt to be the lot of bergamot oil so long as the Italian Consortium continues its present official export price. Florida orange was a shade firmer without actually changing in price.

Most French oils were items of considerable strength. Oils coming from the French Islands were stronger there, possibly because of the not too favorable outlook for the next crop; the recent hurricane there had made the future uncertain and turned shippers toward a position of greater reserve.

Peppermint and spearmint oils gained firmness and even strength as the former resumed its advance. The small stocks that remain of 1949 crop dillweed, wormseed, and wormwood oils were in strong hands and dealers expected a rise in demand for the first two, come the Spring months.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anise oil, 5c. per lb.
Apricot kernel oil, 2c. per lb.
Cedarleaf oil, 5c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Dillweed oil, 85c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, $1.75 per lb.
Bourbon, $2 per lb.
Lavandin oil, 10c. per lb.
Lime oil, distilled, Mexican, 15c. per lb.
West Indian, 25c. per lb.
Rue oil, 50c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 15c. per lb.
Dalmatian, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cardamom oil, $4 per lb.
Costus oil, $2.50 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Feb. 28, 1949
125.0	118.9	110.7	102.8	103.6

Essential Oils

Almond—A steady though rather spotty market prevailed last week. Stocks were in fair but not wide distribution; some dealers lacked supplies. Others with fair quantities in hand named the market at $3.40 per pound minimum for bitter FPA, and $3.50 for the NF quality of this merchandise.

Angelica—Prices on root oil failed to decline further. In fact, they seemed to be rather on the steadier side of market developments, and those with goods in hand at $115 per pound were disposed to maintain that level. The range was wide to $190.

Anise—The market continued to rise slowly, reaching $1.35 to $1.70 per pound by the close of last week in reflecting the absence of surplus stocks and the virtually strong position in the primary market. Demand has sagged moderately of late, but recovery was expected.

Apricot Kernel—The price was 2c. per pound higher at 44c. to 60c. per pound, prevailing over that range according to sellers' views. The higher figure eventuated when one former supplier reported his spot stocks exhausted. Demand was declared to be entirely routine.

Bay—Sales were effected on a hand-to-mouth basis for the most part, but absence of a larger, wider call for merchandise failed to affect prices adversely; they remained steady and in line with the current cost to replace present stocks.

Bergamot—A fair degree of price stability was expected to continue just so long as the primary market consortium adheres to its present prices for replacement oil. Spot quotations were mainly minimum at $4.50 per pound, but with one seller naming $4.40, the range remained to $5 for the top quality of oil available. Demand was a fairly good supporting element in the spot market.

Bois de Rose—Sellers were somewhat reserved. At least, few were disposed to push sales to a point where to do business they would have to shade the market, quoted at $3 to $3.60 per pound, according to seller and quantity. The replacement market showed no unsettlement. Demand on spot was up to its recent level.

Cananga—The strength of spot quotations related to the lack of substantial replacement offerings and the generally high level of views held by most shippers at the origin. Native oil on spot was priced at $2.75 to $4 per pound, and the rectified oil was noted at $3.50 to $5.50—all prices ranging according to seller and quantity in request.

Cardamom—Most sellers adhered to high, strong prices that they said reflected replacement cost. One quarter dropped quotations to $50 per pound. The range was to $80, as to seller and quantity.

Cassia—Several factors raised prices to a minimum of $2.25 per pound for USP oil during the past week, and as high as $3 was the view of values expressed in one quarter. However, the minimum of spot quotations remained $2.05 per pound, but the market so named had a tendency to rise on expansion of sales.

Cedarleaf—Quotations seemed stronger after an advance to $1.70 per pound as minimum in one quarter, while others wanted upwards of $1.75 per pound. Those with ideas of a moderate advance said more interest had developed among some buyers.

Celery—The raw material market retained all its recent strength and continued to show an upward trend at the sources. Oil continued available at $15 per pound on spot, but some would not do less than $15.50, and as high as $18.50 was asked in one quarter.

Citronella—Prices on spot Ceylon oil were advanced to $1.10 per pound as a minimum quotation and the range still extended to a top price of $1.55. Java or Java type oil was firm at $1.75 to $2.10, but several quarters were inside at $1.80 or $1.85 in response to the replacement market situation.

Clove—Spice continued to show strength in all markets and the cost of distilling buds was rising in this country as the result of the higher prices already paid in Zanzibar for shipment spice. Some USP quality oil was quoted at $1.45 per pound but in some quarters, $1.60 was minimum.

Coriander—Spot oil of Russian origin was reported to be available as low as $24.50 per pound last week but some dealers wanted upwards of $27 to $35. Raw material showed gaining strength.

Dillweed—The market had a stronger position. Rise in demand was expected to come with the Spring months and the resumption of sales to picklers. Quotations were higher at $6.50 and the market ranged to $7.10 per pound with some not going under $6.75. The remainder of the 1949 crop of this oil was said to be small.

Eucalyptus — For once, the market seemed to be definitely steadier in that those quoting minimum spot prices refused consumers' bids most of the time last week. Top quality oil was in relatively low supply; Australia does not or cannot supply much for export to this country. Because of quality considerations, some dealers have ceased selling anything but Australian oil.

Geranium—The brakes that had been applied for a number of weeks by one supplier, in contrast to the steady raising of quotations by other dealers, have been removed, apparently. At least the market now rises weekly and while minimum quotations had been made exclusively in one quarter alone for some weeks, the minimum of prices on Bourbon oil swung to another dealer last week. Algerian oil was priced at $13.50 to $16.25 per pound and for Bourbon oil, $17 was lowest and $20 was asked, according to dealer. All strength traces to the lack of normal offerings from the origins and the high prices prevailing when any quantity of oil is available abroad. Spot stocks have dwindled severely and turned buyers to Turkish oil as an available substitute.

Ginger — Although raw material was subject to a few, minor fluctuations that in no way suggested a trend toward lower prices at the origins, the shifting of prices had no effect on quotations named on distilled oil. The market held stabilized at

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

$23 to $28 per pound, depending on seller and quantity.

Lavandin—After a trifle of experimentation with higher prices some local dealers finally advanced quotations definitely last week. The market became $1.40 to $1.85 per pound by the close of the period, confirmed in actual transactions of fair size. This market was in line with replacement costs.

Lemon — The market worked up no higher, though some dealers talked of higher prices to come in a not distant future. Californian oil was priced at $2.95 to $3.25 per pound, depending on seller and brand, while Messina oil was $2.85 to $5 as to seller and quality. Demand was steadily maintained.

Lime—Demand has provided the needed strength definitely to raise the general level of prices on distilled oil. At the close of last week, Mexican distilled oil was higher at $5.40 to $6.50 per pound and the West Indian distilled material went up to $6 to $7.50, according to seller. Most factors would not break $5.50 for the Mexican article but four had West Indian oil for sale at $6.

Mandarin—Lacking new developments in the prices for imported oil, the market was provided with something akin to a feature through the appearance of a domestic mandarin oil produced in Florida and offered through a local supplier at $1.60 per pound. Brazilian oil was priced at $9.25 and Italian oil was $5.50 to $6, according to dealer and quantity wanted.

Nutmeg—The market was quoted $3.60 per pound for oil from East Indian and $3.50 for oil made from West Indian spice. However, through brokers it was learned that these quotations might be shaded 10c. per pound with a firm order in hand.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Numerous lots of either camphor oil or sassafras oil have arrived from Japanese points manifested as "ocotea cymbarum" oil. Genuine ocotea cymbarum oil comes from Brazil so manifested by order of the government. Until the government order was entered some years back, the Brazilian article had been imported here as "sassafras oil." Now it is the Japanese article that is masquerading as "ocotea cymbarum." Genuine ocotea cymbarum oil was in light supply and held at the strong price of 75c. to $1 per pound in contrast with sassafras oil imported from Japan being priced at 58c. per pound.

Orange—Prices remained very steady. Demand was routine but about equal in volume to the call in the past several weeks. Stocks were said to be sufficient to cover considerably larger takings than buyers have indulged in of late.

Palmarosa—Demand continued to be very good, mainly because of the low supply and the very high prices prevailing on geranium oil from Algiers and the French Islands. Quotations were firmly maintained at $7.75 to $9 per pound and tended upward.

Peppermint—The market continued to advance. Concentration of the relatively limited and unsold quantity of 1949 crop oil in strong hands was emphasized as the probable preliminary to a further rise in spot quotations by local dealers. Natural oil, $6.25 to $6.40 per pound; redistilled, $6.50 to $7.

Petitgrain—Stability governed prices in this locale. The market was well maintained by the absence of much local competition, the firmness of replacement costs, and the fairness of demand.

Sage—Prices on Dalmatian oil were raised to $5 to $5.50 per pound, and the market was becoming tight. Some dealers withdrew all quotations. This was in line with the high price and scarcity of Dalmatian sage. Spanish oil was higher at $1 to $3.50 per pound.

Spearmint—The market failed to work higher last week but it did continue to move in the direction of a firmer position and some dealers looked for a rise in prices from the present level of $3.15 to $3.50 per pound.

Vetiver—Cables from French sources made the market firmer because of a not entirely satisfactory outlook for new production. Spot quotations on all varieties in store were very firm last week. Fairish demand was a contributing factor to market strength.

Wormseed—Sellers looked forward to a possible rise in the Spring months when the not too ample supply of santonin is apt to turn some buyers of that article to domestic oil as a substitute. The holdover stock from 1949 production was small.

Wormwood—Were demand very active, spot prices would be much higher, according to the trade. The market quoted last week was very firm at $7 to $7.50 per pound, but few dealers had more than small quantities available. They cannot increase holdings earlier than the production of oil this year.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—The market held very firm and the fact that stocks were conservative in size kept competition within narrow bounds and permitted resellers at times to obtain sharp premiums over the quotations of producers.

Anisic Aldehyde—Demand continued more than sufficient to give prices definite and even strong support regardless of whether producers or resellers quoted the market. However, the drive for supplies has leveled off in some measure, relieving the market of some of the high pressure recently the common lot of all sellers.

Eucalyptol—A firm but not expansive market accompanied steady prices and a volume of request about even with that in recent weeks. Ordinary raw material has become steadier. Top quality basic material was strong and in rather narrow supply.

Isoeugenol—The market had a firming tendency because of the strength evident in the basic raw material market during the past fortnight. Demand for the aromatic was routine and about normal.

Chi. Cosmetic Chemists Plan March 14 Meeting

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will meet at Hanrici's Restaurant on March 14. The featured speaker will be Samuel Zuckerman, H. Kohnstamm & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., who will discuss "Recent Developments in Cosmetic Colors."

Ungerer Shifts Bennett

Ungerer & Co., New York, has transferred Ira Bennett, former southern sales representative, to its New York offices to act as special sales representative. G. R. Nottingham has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bennett as southern sales representative. Mr. Bennett will devote his time to calling on the trade to handle unusual production problems. Mr. Nottingham, who will make his headquarters at 901 William Oliver building, Atlanta, Ga., was formerly associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

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Bids Wanted

Adhesives, various, Federal Supply Service (Denver) invitation 2486-B, March 2.

Albumen, egg, 150 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 11BJ-50-78, March 3.

Aluminum sulphate, 60,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 131, March 3.

Ammonium sulphate, two tons, U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind., invitation 31-3147, March 3; 150,000 short tons, Army Ordnance Department (Field Director Ammunitions Plants, Joliet, Ill.) invitation 173-4, March 2.

Boiler compound, 52,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,122, March 17.

Chemicals, including sodium bichromate, 720 pounds, sodium hydroxide, 1,080 pounds, sodium nitrite, 14,592 ounces, sodium phosphate, tribasic, 600 pounds, sulphuric acid, 1,860 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 407, March 9; various, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-90, March 10.

Compressed gases, acetylene, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, as required from March 15 through June 30, 1950, U. S. Air Force (Robins Base, Ga.) invitation 52, March 7.

DDT, 75% water dispersible powder, 55,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6162, March 15.

Dope, pyroxylin, 15,000 gallons, U. S. Air Force (MCPPXS2, Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-910, March 8.

Fire extinguisher, 15,000 2½-gallon charges, various deliveries, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation DA-ENG-768, March 6; 9,000 five-gallon containers, invitation DA-ENG-764, March 3.

Fuel oil and gasoline, as required through August 31, 1950, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Washington 25) invitation 64(a), March 7; May 1 through October 31, 1950, invitation 74, March 9; through May 31, 1950, invitation 40, March 2; through July 31, 1950, invitation 57, February 28; through April 30, 1950, invitation 18, February 18; aircraft engine fuel, 22,000 gallons, and lubricant, 440 gallons, invitation 78, February 28; fuel oil and kerosene, June 1, 1950, through May 31, 1951, region 4, class 7, Federal Supply service (Washington 25) invitation 9F0010193-R, March 3.

Glycerin, USP, 25,000 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-90, March 10.

Lacquer, 1,008 gallons, U. S Air Force (MCPPXS2, Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-910, March 8; 2,000 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5M-85,-425-R, March 3; 1,925 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 527, March 17.

Lubricant, 23,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (MCPPXS2, Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-920, March 3.

Masking paste, 15,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 271, March 13.

Oleomargarine, 40,896 three-pound cans, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 567, March 21.

Paint, enamel, 9,080 gallons, U. S. Air Force (MCPPXS2, Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-910, March 8; 400 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,115, March 15; approx. 1,787 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5G-86140-R, March 1; 8,600 gallons, invitation 5G-86139-R, February 28; 2,912 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Denver) invitation 2486, March 2; **various,** 4,610 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50-116, March 15; 500 gallons, invitation 50,120, March 8; 1,650 gallons, invitation 50,124, March 7; 1,000 gallons, Army Quartermaster (Bldg. T-66, Fort Monmouth, N. J.) invitation 35, March 1; as required, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) class 52, March 2; 200 gallons, invitation 5H-86126-R, March 6; 10,300 gallons, invitation 5G-86134-R, March 1; 2,200 gallons, invitation 5G-86132-R, February 28; 2,700 gallons, invitation 5G-86133-R, February 28; 8,332 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Denver) invitation 2486, March 2.

Penicillin, various types, Armed Service Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 422, March 9.

Perchlorethylene, 11,200 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Watertown 72, Mass.) invitation 116, March 14.

Phosphoric acid, metal conditioner, 7,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J.) invitation 270, March 8; 5,000 gallons, invitation 269, March 8; 10,000 gallons, invitation 275, March 13; 7,500 gallons, invitation 274, March 13; 12,500 gallons, invitation 273, March 13.

Pickling acid, inhibited, 48,750 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 268, March 8; 29,250 gallons, invitation 267, March 8.

Shortening, 640,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 579, March 20.

Soap, soft, 144,000 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 394, March 6; **toilet,** 50,320 bars, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 572, March 23.

Sodium arsenite, 4,100 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6159, March 14.

Sodium nitrate, two tons, U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind., invitation 31-3147, March 3.

Tablets, riboflavin, saccharin sodium, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 405, March 8.

Varnish, spar, 2,500 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,121, March 16.

White Lead, 5,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (MCPPXS2, Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-910, March 8.

Dow Transfers Tallman

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has appointed Louis E. Tallman technical service representative for the west coast area. Mr. Tallman joined the Dow organization in 1940 and was a physical research laboratory employee until last year, when he became a member of the plastics technical service.

Book Review

—Continued from page 34

its similars; seven pages covering twenty-one well-known Asiatics; eight pages on gums from North, Central, and South America; and fourteen pages on adansonia, virgilia, and sixty-five alphabetically intervening little-known gums. The text is clear, and so are the illustrations.

Part II makes the same general start for resins and then come copals, rosin, dammars, kauris, shellac, accroides, sandarac, mastic, dragon's blood, elemis, natural lacquers, frankincense, myrrh, and thirty-three resins of medicinal and other uses.

Appended are a comprehensive bibliography, a long index of botanical names with authorities, and an equally long index of common names and authors. It is an informative book.

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Obituaries

B. J. Harrington

B. J. Harrington, head of the lard and neatsfoot oil department of Louis Sterns Sons, New York, died on February 20. Mr. Harrington had formerly been associated with the W. E. Franks Oil Company, Staten Island, N. Y., which was absorbed by the Stern organization in 1915.

George Whigelt

George Whigelt, developer of many painting materials and processes and known for years as the "questions and answers" man for NATIONAL PAINTERS MAGAZINE, died February 20 at his home at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, at the age of seventy-eight.

Born in Breslau, Germany, he came to this country at the age of seventeen, and soon perfected a system of waterproofing and preserving stone which won him a national reputation. Trinity Church, New York, and the battle monument on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, Pa., were his most difficult and successful jobs. He was also originator of one of the first methods of paint removal.

He was a past president of the New York State council of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America.

Willis E. Buchanan, retired purchasing agent for the Standard Oil Company of New York, died February 17 at his home in New Smyrna Beach, Fla. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Buchanan had been associated with the company for forty-one years prior to his retirement.

Frederick H. Delano, owner of the Delano Company, Montreal, died February 22 in that city. He was seventy-five years old.

Rudolf Fischer, general manager of Helen Neushaefer Cosmetics, Inc., Queens, N. Y., died recently in his home in that borough. He was fifty-eight years old.

Richard B. Harrison, former vice-president of the Plaskon Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, died February 21 in Chicago. He was fifty-two years old. Since leaving the Plaskon organization, Mr. Harrison has been operating as a plastics consulting engineer.

Samuel L. Noble, chairman and president of the J. S. Abercrombie Company and the old Ocean Oil Company, both of Houston, Tex., died recently in that city. He was fifty-three years old.

Howard S. Penn, retired vice-president of the Vernon Oil Company, Los Angeles, died recently. He was seventy years old.

Harry A. Slingsby, chemist for Minnesota Paints, Inc., Minneapolis, died recently in that city. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Slingsby had been employed by the company since 1907.

Mexican Vanilla Beans Production Seen Lower

Mexico's 1949-50 vanilla bean output is now forecast at about 100,000 pounds, less than half as large as the 1948-49 production of approximately 220,000 pounds and only about one-fifth as large as the 1947-48 crop of 551,000 pounds, the American Embassy in Mexico City reported to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

It was stated that the prolonged drought in the producing areas and the discouraging price situation prevailing last year were the principal causes of the decline. Many growers did not pollinate their vines last spring because of the low prices. The present upward trend in prices is expected to result in the growers pollinating all of their vines this spring, and, with favorable weather, the 1950-51 crop should show a significant increase over 1949-50.

Mexico normally ranks after Madagascar as the world's principal supplier of vanilla beans. Nearly two-thirds of the total of 1,075,560 pounds of vanilla beans imported into the United States in 1948 came from Mexico but in 1949 Mexico supplied only 28 percent of such imports.

OFAR said that as a result of the action of the Federal Food and Drug Administration rejecting shipments of vanilla beans treated with bichloride of mercury, the current crop has not been treated with any preservative. Dealers fear, however, that the untreated beans may develop mold or become infested with insects. The problem is now being studied in cooperation with United States importers, and it is hoped that a method of treating the beans may be developed that will insure their preservation and at the same time meet the requirements of the Food and Drug Administration.

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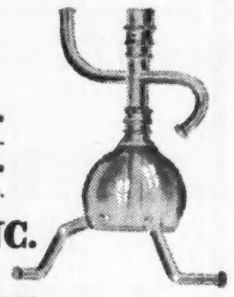
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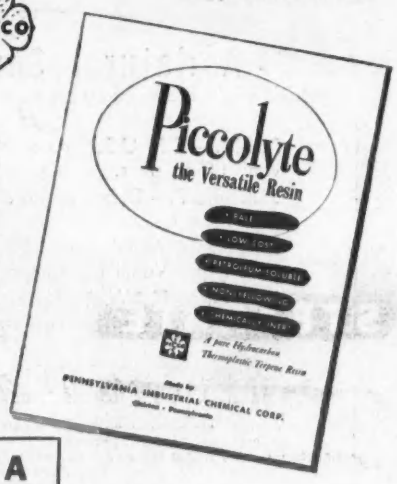

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Protective Coatings Materials

Lemon No. 1 and 2, superfine and TN shellac were reduced last week from one to two cents per pound. Prime pigments were unchanged at recently re-established levels, and no one seemed inclined to go along with the reduced prices of one producer. The index figure for the period remained the same.

Whiting was in good demand, with all of it offered being taken up. There was a good deal of foreign and domestic material on the market. Demand for China clay, it was said, looked good for the future. The call was expected to go up soon with the anticipated upswing in the paint industry.

Business in gums was not at particularly high levels, but was still considered all right. Manila loba C, DBB and soft MA were in tight supply but there was nothing seriously wrong with the availability of the others. Some consumers were reported to be active while others were on the slow side, but this was not taken as a permanent or alarming situation.

Two producers of di-isooctyl phthalate announced during the week that they were down to 42 cents in less carloads, although in other quarters the material was still being held at 42½ cents. Some producers reduced less carload listings on dioctyl phthalate to 42 cents, which was a ½ cent decline. On neither material were carload or tankcar prices affected.

Casein remained unchanged as to price. Demand was not strong, and was mostly hand-to-mouth. Supplies were short, with the weather in the Argentine still having its effect. The holidays in that country early last week brought business to a standstill. Demand for ground glue was very high and large shipments could not always be handled with dispatch, although there was generally enough spot stock available to fill small orders. The supply was expected to improve with warm weather.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Di-isooctyl phthalate, l.c.l., ½c. per lb.
Dioctyl phthalate, l.c.l., ½c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Lemon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Feb. 28, 1949
171.6	171.6	184.0	196.4	235.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Supply was reported to be in an excellent position last week. Demand had improved in the recent past and was now rated as about fair. Indications were that prospects for business looked better for the spring months. The paste, lining, was going at 58c. and the standard at 39½c. The schedule on the powder was:—lining, 96c. standard, 64½c.; rubber grade, 48½c.; unpolished, standard, 44½c., and varnish, standard, 49c.

Antimony Ore—Arrivals in the United States last week were 1,601 bags from San Antonio and thirty-five drums from Rotterdam.

Antimony Oxide—There were no changes reported in the price listings. Demand was reported to be holding up at good levels, while the supply was adequate to meet it.

Black, Carbon—Prices held firm at previously noted listings during the period. Demand was at levels called very good, and supply was sufficiently strong to preclude difficulties in obtaining material.

Blue, Iron—Supplies were sufficient to accommodate the needs of the market. The demand was said to be good. Price-wise, there was no feature to the market.

Green, Chrome—Output totaled 1,263,000 pounds during December, 1949. This was slightly lower than the previous month's figure of 1,280,000 pounds. However, it was considerably better than the output of the corresponding month in the year before, which was 1,059,000 pounds. Price listings held to their previously noted levels. Demand was considered good, while there was enough on the market to take care of the call.

Lead Pigments—Price of the metal was unchanged during the past week and the pigments listings held fast.

Orange, Chrome—Business was reported to be holding up at good levels last week, while the supply was strong enough to accomodate the market without difficulty. There were no changes reported in the price listings.

Orange, Molybdate—Output during December of last year was 668,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. That figure was an improvement over the previous month, when the output was recorded at 645,000 pounds. It was also considerably better than during the comparable month of the year before. At that time production was 542,000 pounds.

Organic Toners—Business was reported to be holding up to good levels. Supplies were equal to the demands of the market and there were no changes reported in the price listings.

Red, Lithol Toner—Demand continued to make for a good tone in the market. There was sufficient material available for buyers to satisfy their wants without any particular difficulties. Prices held at their previously noted levels.

Red, Para Toner—Reductions noted in one direction recently did not carry through the industry and, as of last week, there was nothing new to report on price. The general level of business was said to be good and the supply was high enough to make obtaining the item no particular problem.

Red, Toluidin Toner—No changes were apparent in the price listings last week, despite the fact that recently there had been reductions in one quarter. The industry's idea seemed to be to hold firm at its established prices. Business was reportedly holding up at good levels and supplies were at a mark that brought no trouble in accommodating customers.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome — Combined production during the month of December last year totaled 3,610,000 pounds. This was somewhat under the production of the previous month, for during that time the output was reported to be 3,712,000 pounds. It was well below the production of the corresponding month in the previous year. During that time the output was 4,791,000 pounds. Demand during the past week was holding up to good levels, it was reported, while there was nothing in particular wrong with the supply. Prices were holding at their previously established levels.

Yellow, Iron Oxide — During the past week 441 bags arrived in the United States from Rotterdam.

Yellow, Zinc — Production during December, 1949, was 294,000 pounds, which represented a considerable drop from the 425,000 pounds figure of the preceding month. It was also well down below the figure for the corresponding month of the previous year, for during that time the output was 432,000 pounds. There was no change in the 21c. per pound price. The call was said to be holding to about the previous pitch, which gave the industry no serious complaints, and stocks were in sufficient supply to make it possible to take care of normal orders without difficulty.

Zinc Oxide—The lead-free type was on the short side as far as supply was concerned, but this condition was expected to improve shortly with the added output of one producer whose workers had been on strike for four months and had only recently returned to their jobs. Demand was good and there were no changes reported in the price listings. The leaded types were in a reasonably good supply position and the demand was running at levels sufficiently high to satisfy the industry. It was expected that there would be an increase in orders before long with the expected upswing in the spring paint trade.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Demand for chalk was steady and the supply was reported adequate to meet it. Whiting demand was reported to still be holding up to the good levels noted in the recent past. It was said by one source that all the material that was being offered was being taken up. A great deal of material, of both domestic and foreign origin, was on the market. Prices were holding at unchanged levels. Imports during the period under review totaled 300 bags from Liverpool and 12,100 bags from Antwerp.

China Clay—Demand was still at good levels during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any serious falling off in the immediate future. It was said in one section that the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

indications pointed to a good turnover during the entire first quarter of the year. Supplies were at sufficiently high levels to accommodate normal orders. There were no changes reported in price and there were none indicated for the immediate future.

Magnesium Silicate — Fibrous talc was reported to be in fairly good demand despite the fact that this was the between-seasons period of the year. It was said that there would probably be a considerable pickup in turnover as soon as the spring paint business hit its seasonal stride. Prices were holding at their previously noted levels and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. Supply, on the whole, was good and although there were no serious pinches to speak of, it was pointed out in one section that customers who expect "push-button" delivery were not likely to get all they wanted at the very moment they wanted it. However, if given two or three weeks notice, it was not difficult for sellers to satisfy the normal wants of their customers.

Mica—Imports last week totaled:—6,408 cases from Calcutta, 35 cases from Rio de Janeiro, 20 bags from Buenos Aires, 1,165 cases from Madras, 95 cases from London and 279 cases from Durban.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gums—The demand was generally on the slow side last week. One source spoke of business as quiet, but said it was holding up to fair levels, and represented no change from the immediate past. Another quarter reported that the first six weeks of the year had been good, but that since then business had slowed up. This source said that as yet there was no sign of a spring pickup, but that one should come along at any time now. Gum rosin and wood rosin types last week were listed at 12½c. to 13c.

Film Scrap — Demand was reportedly holding up well last week but the supply was becoming shorter with the increasing use of cellulose acetate by the movie industry. Prices held at previously noted levels.

Nitrocellulose — Supply was in a good position last week and the demand was reported very strong. It was said by one reliable source that this was general throughout the country at this time. The demand from the automobile industry was reported to be at an exceptionally high level and was expected to be for the next six months. It was also said that the furniture business looked good and that the indications were that there would be a strong demand from the packaging industry as well as from miscellaneous industries.

Natural Resins

Demand, generally speaking, was about fair for gums. Some lines were quiet but were said to be about as good as could be expected. One seller reported that while some of its buyers seemed very busy, others were not. It added, however, that business looks all right for the next six months. Manila loba C, DBB and soft MA were reported tight, while others were in a good position.

Following were the going prices in last week's market:—Copal, Congo, No. 2, 19c. to 21c.; No. 3, 15c. to 17c.; Manila, loba, C, 24c. to 26c.; CBB, 21c. to 23c.; DBB, 19½c. to 20½c.; soft, MA, 14c. to 15c.; Copal, Philippine, seeds, 14c. to 15c.; sorts, 16c. to 17c.; Pontianak, 16c. to 18c., and Singapore, No. 1, 28c. to 30c.

Imports of copal last week totaled:—1,487 baskets from Macassar, 175 bags from Singapore, 300 bags from Matadi, 400 bags from Antwerp and 200 bags from Liverpool. Imports of dammar were:—fifty cases and sixty-four bags from Singapore, 250 bags and 300 cases from Tandjong Priok, 100 cases from Batavia and 165 cases from Bangkok.

Shellac—Lemon No. 1, No. 2, superfine and TN were lower during the week. Going prices were:—Lemon No. 1, 48c. to 49c.; No. 2, 45c. to 46c.; superfine, 44c. to 45c., and TN, 42c. to 43c. Business was not brisk. Supplies were adequate.

Thailand's exports of shellac, seedlac and sticklac to the United States in the first eleven months of last year were valued at $760,177, $3,019,430 and $3,596, respectively. Exports of seedlac in the period were almost three times greater in value than those in 1948. Recent advices indicate that it is planned to reorganize lac research in India along new lines. To develop the full potentialities of the material, fundamental research on its composition is necessary. This work has already started as a major part of the program of the Lac Cess Committee.

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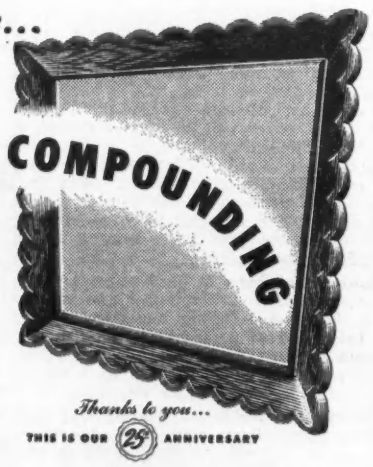

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Devoe & Raynolds Chairman and New President

Elliot S. Phillips (left), chairman of the board and for twenty-five years president of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, has been succeeded as president by W. C. Dabney. Mr. Phillips will continue as chairman and as chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Dabney, who was a senior vice-president of the company, was a cofounder of the Jones-Dabney Company, Louisville, Ky., which became a member of the Devoe group in 1938. He is vice-president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association.

cutta, fifty bags from Gothenburg and 145 bags from Bangkok; seedlac, 2,550 bags from Calcutta and 2,404 bags from Bangkok; buttonlac, 200 bags from Calcutta.

Lacquer Materials

Di-isooctyl Phthalate—A price of 42c. in less than carload lots was reported last week by two producers, although there was still a third who was holding to the old listing of 42½c. There were no changes in the carload and tanks prices. Demand was running along at reasonably good levels and the supply was adequate.

Dioctyl Phthalate—This item was reduced ½c. to 42c. per pound last week. The lower price was for less than carloads and was announced by three producers. This did not represent the entire industry, so there was still a range up to 42½c. Demand was normal and the supply was adequate.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein — The market continued very strong for imported. Prices were unchanged. It was said that producers in the Argentine were finding it very hard to make offers because of the drought. The early part of the week saw the Argentine holidays in full swing and no business was done during that period. Demand was on the light side with most of the buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. Domestic held to an unchanged position on price and supply and demand were about the same. Imports last week totaled 3,510 bags from Buenos Aires.

Chlorinated Paraffin—Prices were without change. Demand was fair and supply good. It was reported in one quarter that the future looks good but that more development is needed. It was thought that there would be more interest as a result of development plans now under way.

Chlorinated Rubber—Demand was said to be very good and there was an especially good call for use in maintenance paints, which represented something of a new trend. Supply was holding at reasonably good levels and gave no cause for concern. Prices were holding at previously noted levels.

Glue—Regular grades of bone glue were without change in price last week. Demand was reported to be pretty good in some quarters although not so good in others. Supply was sufficient to meet normal orders. Ground bone glue was going at 19½c. in carloads and 20½c. in less than carloads. One producer stated during the week that the demand was so strong it could not meet it. Shipments of cars were said to be delayed by as much as three weeks, although there was enough spot stock on hand to put l.c.l. deliveries in a better position. The supply was expected to improve with warm and humid weather. During the week 300 bags of dry glue arrived from Antwerp and 221 bags of glue stock came in from Liverpool.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended February 18 averaged $21.01 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compared with an average of $20.70 for the previous week.

The sixteen reporting plants received 2,605 barrels of gum, or an average of 388 barrels per plant, compared with 344 barrels per plant a week ago. The average contents per barrel was 10.94 gallons of turpentine and 298.2 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded as 19 percent WW; 27 percent WG; 20 percent N; 21 percent M, and 13 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended February 24 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.*	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday
B	$5.75	$5.75	...	$5.75	$5.75	$7.00 $7.75
D	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	7.00 7.75
E	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	7.20 7.95
F	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	7.20 7.95
G	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	7.20 7.95
H	6.11	6.11	...	6.11	6.11	7.20 7.95
I	6.11	6.11	...	6.11	6.11	7.20 7.95
K	6.11	6.11	...	6.11	6.11	7.20 7.95
M	6.11	6.11	...	6.11	6.11	7.20 7.95
N	6.11	6.11	...	6.11	6.11	7.25 8.00
WG	6.40	6.40	...	6.40	6.40	7.80 8.55
WW	6.78	6.78	...	6.78	6.78	7.90 8.65
X	6.78	6.78	...	6.78	6.78	7.90 8.65

Drums	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.*	Thurs.	Fri.
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	...	254	...	8	256
Shipments	...	...	...	...	...
Stocks	27.028	27.282	...	27.290	27.546

Gum Turpentine

Savannah Exchange Bulk	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.*	Thurs.	Fri.	New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.) Friday
Per gal.	.43	.43	...	.43	.43	.50 .58
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	...	...	
Receipts, bbls.	160	175	...	...	160	
Shipments, bbls.	239	206	...	541	2	
Stocks, bbls.	9.047	9.016	...	8.475	8.633	

* No market.

Nat. Adhesives (Canada) Names Hill Factory Supt.

National Adhesives (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, has appointed J. Edgar Hill factory superintendent. Mr. Hill was formerly plant superintendent for Armour & Co., and has also served as technical director of La Quimica Cia Industrial and Gelatines, Argentinas, Buenos Aires.

Chi. Paint Club to Meet

The Chicago Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet at the Furniture Club on March 16. The featured speaker will be Col. Rhys Davis, who will discuss "Four Years of Labor Goveernment," an explanation of the status of Great Britain today.

J & L Steel Barrel Names Merrill Pail Sales Head

J & L Steel Barrel Company, a subsidiary of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, has appointed Dave Merrill manager of pail sales. Mr. Merrill was formerly assistant to the director of sales of the Crown Can Company and had previously been with the American Can Company. In his new position he will head sales for the J & L Steel Barrel Company's recently acquired steel pail producing facilities in Toledo, Chicago and Jersey City.

National Lead Transfers Rose to Washington Office

Carlton H. Rose has joined the staff of the National Lead Company office in Washington, D. C. In addition, he will carry on from Washington his duties as head of the company's specifications department, involving specifications for various products, test methods and other standards.

Mr. Rose joined the National Lead Company in 1924 as a technical representative of the Pacific Coast branch. In 1932 he was transferred to the Brooklyn research laboratories as a research chemist, and subsequently became head of the pigment and paint department of the laboratories. Last year he was appointed manager of National Lead's specifications department.

He has held many positions in trade and technical associations, such as president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; member of the executive committee and director of the American Society for Testing Materials; president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, and representative of the American Society for Testing Materials on the standards council of the American Standards Association.

Naval Stores: Oct.-Dec.

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States in the October-December quarter of 1949 totaled 170,700 barrels, compared with 163,400 barrels in corresponding 1948 quarter. Stocks at the end of the quarter of this year were 109,450 barrels, as opposed to 124,280 barrels.

Production of gum and wood rosin for the quarter totaled 552,940 drums, compared with 539,310 drums in the 1948 quarter. Stocks this year on December 31 amounted to 677,300 drums, compared with 457,860 drums at the close of December in the previous year.

Details of naval stores supply, demand and stocks in the October-December quarter this year are as follows:—

	Turpentine Barrels (50 gals.)	Rosin Drums (520 lbs.)
Supply and Distribution		
Carryover, October 1	225.070	840.920
Production	170.700	552.940
Imports	2.808	1,816
Supply	398.578	1,395.676
Carryover, December 31	238.660	929.960
Exports	47.477	143.089
Apparent consumption	112.441	322,627
Production		
Gum	77.620	263.610
Wood	93.080	*289.330
Steam-distilled	53.600	.....
Destructively-distilled	880	.....
Sulphate	38.690	.....
Consumption by Industries		
Abattoirs	.....	120
Adhesives and plastics	43	5.699
Asphaltic products	34	135
Automobiles and wagons	7	3
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	17.509	†96.883
Ester gums and synthetic resins	5.791	54.246
Foundries and foundry supplies	137	1,052
Furniture	25	2
Insecticides and disinfectants	7	608
Linoleum and floorcovering	.....	7.597
Oils and greases	3	3.384
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	2.670	24.999
Paper and paper size	.....	99.322
Printing ink	41	1.337
Railroads and shipyards	1.016	1.801
Rubber	46	2.897
Shoe polish and shoe materials	717	1.079
Soap	.....	18.224
Other industries	31	809
Total industrial reported	26,077	†320,197
Carryover Locations		
Production points	109.450	677.300
Gum stills	76.070	618.670
Wood plants	33.380	58.630
Southern concentration points	57.880	153.520
Industrial plants	22.960	89.110
Distribution points	48.370	10.030
Central	22.870	4.020
Eastern	18.870	4.690
Western	6,630	1,320

Miscellaneous Production

	Barrels (50 gals.)
Dipentene	7.070
Pine oil	37.520
Pinetar	24.420
Rosin oil	5.240
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons	10.940

* Total primary production of FF wood rosin. Stocks, exclude by-products, such as "B wood resin," produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades.

† Includes, as rosin consumed, the "B wood resin" produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades. No data are reported on the consumption of "B wood resin" as such.

Muralo Engages Kelleher

The Muralo Company, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., has appointed Richard W. Kelleher northeast division sales manager. He was formerly assistant sales manager of the Clevo Company, Everett, Mass. Mr. Kelleher is president of the Paint Salesmen's Club of New England and is a member of the New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Schenectady Varnish Names Mason

Schenectady Varnish Company, Schenectady, N. Y., has appointed Donald S. Mason technical representative of all its divisions in New York State, exclusive of the greater New York area. Mr. Mason is a graduate of Syracuse University.

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ASTM Paint Committee To Discuss Colorimetry

At the main meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials' committee D-1 on paint, varnish, lacquer and related products, scheduled for March 1 at the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, there will be a panel discussion on colorimetry. The moderator of the session will be Walter C. Granville, assistant director of the department of design and head of the color standards department of the Container Corporation of America, Chicago.

Bakelite Observes Fortieth Anniversary

The Bakelite Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, is observing its fortieth anniversary this year. To observe the occasion, the company has published a special edition of the "Bakelite Review," which details its history and the part that plastics have played in industrial progress during the past four decades. Copies may be obtained from the division.

N. Y. Paint Club to Meet

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a special "Gay Nineties and Youthful Golden Fifties" program at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on March 9. A program of entertainment designed to appeal to "old timers" as well as to "youngsters" has been arranged.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls	lb	28	.30
Xylene (see Xylol)			
Xylenol 5° 7° ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	21¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	24 -	—
fractions, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.91 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.94 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.80 -	—
Meta fraction, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85 -	—
Xylidins mixed, dms	lb	45	.50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.26	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.23¼	—
Chicago district	gal.	.26½-	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.29 -	—
Dangerfield, Tex.	gal	.27	—
Hamilton, Ohio	gal	.25	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal	.24	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.24	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.23	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.26	—
St. Louis, Mo	gal	.28	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.23½	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.26	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.27	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal	.23½	.25
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal	.28	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal	.28	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal	.25	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal	.27	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal	.28	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal	.28	—
Providence, R. I.	gal	.28	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal	.27	—

Y

Yara, yara, ens	lb.	2.00	2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb	.44	.46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb dms	lb	.49	.51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb	.53	.55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.57	.59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.30¼-	—

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.65 -	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.95 -	—

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock apolis, Rock Island	lb.	.25 -	—

dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb	1.60 -	1.70
Primrose bbls. same basis	lb	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
Peruvian type bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185	.0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works	lb	.09	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.09¼	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.93 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.95	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb	.01¼	.02½
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome	lb.	.21 -	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb	18	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls.	oz.	3.25 -	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30 -	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.26¼-	—
NF, dms.	lb.	.38	—
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16 -	—
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech., rubber makers', bgs., works	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
precipitated, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40 -	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.38	.41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1225-	—
dlvd.	lb.	.1250-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1260-	.1325
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾	.18
Iodide, NF, jars	lb	4.85	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	.42½-	—
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.09¾-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld	lb.	.20¾-	—
10% Zn. dms. frt. alld	lb.	.25¼-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36 -	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., accular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12⅝-	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, etc., higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.33	.34
powd., bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
precip. dms frt. alld	lb.	.22	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.34 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.35 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.36 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.95 -	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90 -	—
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	7.00 -	7.40
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.40 -	7.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	.22½
sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 -	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¼-	—

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ens., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.21½-	—
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43 -	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, ens., works	lb	7.00 -	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04 -	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼-	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
works	lb.	.11 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
5 tons, works	lb	38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	38½	39

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active trading in crude cottonseed oil at higher prices stimulated competing vegetable oils and further advances took place last week for edible crude oils, while other oils and fats were without change. Price index advanced 1.1 for the week.

Refiners purchased crude cottonseed oil in large quantities, resulting in the price advancing ½ cent per pound. Supplies at southern mills were reported materially reduced. A refiner also bought 16,000 tons of cottonseed from the government, $10.50 per ton above the support price. Crude soybean oil was in active request and was boosted ½ cent per pound.

While trading in corn and peanut oils was spotty, prices were fractionally higher for both. Stocks were in limited supply and closely held.

Tallow and grease remained firm at the recent advance. Trading was moderate as renderers were not offering freely. Soapmakers took fair sized quantities at unchanged quotations, while small lot buyers paid premiums from ¼ to ½ cent per pound. Export business was light, and transacted at higher levels. Other fats and greases were steady and unchanged except grease and tallow oils, which were lifted fractionally in some quarters.

Oilmeals continued strong and higher prices were registered for cottonseed, linseed and peanut meals.

Tung oil was in limited supply locally and imported was firmly maintained for prompt delivery. Trading was spasmodic at current quotations. Linseed oil demand continued dull and featureless as consumers operated in a hand to mouth manner.

Cottonseed Oil

Trend of bleachable oil futures continued upward last week, reflecting the strength of crude and other commodity markets. Trading in futures was active and prices registered moderate gains. Trade buyers absorbed nearby months, and sold forward positions, while speculators did the reverse. Prices reached new highs for all months. Active trading in crude oil by refiners was a dominant factor. The sale of 16,000 tons of government-owned cottonseed to a refiner was reported at $59.50 per ton, $10.50 above the support price.

Shortening prices were raised 1c. per pound, due to higher cost of cottonseed and other vegetable oils.

Heavy trading in crude cottonseed oil boosted the market ½c. per pound. Most of business took place at 12c. per pound, tankcars, southeast, and at 11¾c., Texas. Later sales were reported at 12¼c. in the Valley and 12c., Texas and ¼c. higher was asked.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	366	14.40	13.85	14.27—14.28S
May	438	14.20	13.73	14.15S
July	438	14.20	13.69	14.10—14.08S
September	428	14.04	13.56	13.94—13.92S
October	44	13.43	12.00	13.23S
December	58	13.05	12.08	13.00@13.04
January	..	....	....	13.00N

Total sales, 1,772 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil generally bid at 12⅛c. per pound and soybean oil, ½c. less, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Hydraulic cottonseed meal quoted at $56.50 to $57 per ton, mills. Hulls ranged from $6 to $6.50 per ton, bulk. Market steady and demand fair. Some mills crippled on account of coal shortage.

Linseed Oil

Quietness ruled in linseed oil market last week. Business was reported slow. Deliveries against former contracts were in fair request. Prices for raw oil were without change, ranging from 17.30c. to 17.50c. per pound, tankcars, Zone 3, February-June delivery.

Minneapolis.—Shipping instructions on linseed oil were good last week but very little new business was booked. Buyers came into the market only to replenish stocks and were not interested in much more than immediate needs. Prices held steady at 16.7c. to 16.9c. per pound, raw basis, delivered in zone 1. Production of linseed oil in the United States during the first half of the 1949-50 season was placed at 412,283,000 pounds, Department of Agriculture reported. Disappearance of oil during that period amounted to 278,537,000 pounds. Excess of production over disappearance, plus July 1 stocks, made for a record supply on January 1, 1950, of 512,128,000 pounds, with most of this supply owned by the CCC.

Linseed oil shipments last week, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	5,640,000	5,760,000
Since Sept. 1	215,700,000	167,718,000

Flaxseed—Trading moderate at unchanged prices. Market remained steady.

Minneapolis.—There was little change in the Minneapolis and Duluth flaxseed markets the past week and trade was scattered, with offerings and demand both limited. A total of 183 cars was received at the two markets, compared with 162 cars in the previous week and eighty-three cars in the corresponding week last year. No. 1 flaxseed held to the same range as in the previous week, and was quoted at $3.80 to $3.99. Most of the seed in the market came from northern areas and sold at the price support figure of $3.99 per bushel.

Flaxseed supplies in the U. S. on January 1, 1950, amounted to 42,014,000 bushels, compared with 39,652,000 bushels a year earlier and 27,836,000 bushels on January 1, 1948, according to the Agriculture Department. Of the total flaxseed supply, 20,344,000 bushels were held on farms and in interior and country elevators of the U. S., 5,412,000 bushels were held as factory stocks at processing plants, and 16,258,000 bushels were commercial stocks held at terminals. Of the farm stocks of 12,385,000 bushels of flaxseed, North Dakota had 4,736,000 bushels, Minnesota 4,396,000 bushels, and South Dakota 2,428,000 bushels. Most of the remainder was in Iowa and California. Of the 29,629,000 bushels in off-farm positions on January 1, 18,494,000 bushels were in Minnesota, 3,965,000 bushels were in New York, 2,816,000 bushels were in North Dakota, and 1,025,000 bushels in South Dakota, with no other state exceeding 1,000,000 bushels.

The report also disclosed that as of December 31, 1949, a total of 9,460,031 bushels of flaxseed had been placed under government support, with 2,587,140 bushels under loan in farm storage, 5,358,211 bushels under loan in the country and terminal elevators, and 1,514,672 bushels under purchase agreements. Because of the larger production of the 1949 crop than preliminary reports indicated, the report added, supplies of flaxseed for the 1949-50 season were given as 63,023,000 bushels. This was composed of a July 1 carryover of 19,359,000 bushels of old-crop seed, plus a new crop of 43,664,000 bushels. Distribution and stock date appear out of balance, the report said, because crushings in the July-December, 1949 period—plus the amount of new-crop seed crushed prior to July 1, 1949—exceeds the difference between the total supply and stocks on hand January 1, 1950.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed the past week, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	Receipts 1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	Shipments 1948-49
This week	217,600	110,500	122,400	78,200
Since Sept. 1	14,982,300	30,076,500	2,266,900	7,314,300

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Higher cost of beans kept this market firm. Prices were well held at the recent advance of ½c. per pound. Trading was restricted to actual requirements.

Coconut—Firmness in copra was reflected in coconut oil. Crude oil was quoted at 13¾c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, February-April shipment.

Copra—Prompt shipments were firmer and raised to $185 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, an advance of $2.50 per ton. Inquiry was fairly active.

Corn—This market was stronger with cottonseed oil. Crude oil was lifted ¼c. and sales took place at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was firmer at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Trading was light and spotty. Quotations were unchanged at the recent drop of 1c. per pound.

Olive—While trading was slow, the market remained steady, especially for edible oil. Stocks on the spot were not heavy and were maintained at $2.50 to $2.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid on the spot. Interest in shipments continued inactive. Commercial oils and foots were dull. Government controls on imported olive oil were lifted, February 25, it was announced by Department of Agriculture.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Grease oil, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $4 per ton.
Peanut meal, $1 per ton.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.
Tallow oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Feb. 28, 1949
117.4	116.3	115.6	110.3	148.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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700	190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
1035	195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
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Peanut—Crude oil was stronger and up ¼c. per pound. Sales were reported at 14¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 14½c. asked. Refined oil also was firm at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

The visible supply of peanuts (farmers' stock equivalent basis) held in commercial positions January 31 totaled 738,000,000 pounds, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. This total compares with 831,000,000 pounds a month earlier and with 1,081,000,000 pounds on January 31, 1949. The supply on January 31 was the smallest end-of-January supply for any year since 1940. Supplies of farmers' stock peanuts on January 31, excluding peanuts held on farms, amounted to 555,000,000 pounds, compared with 934,000,000 pounds a year earlier. However, stocks of both cleaned peanuts (roasting stock) and shelled edible grade peanuts, were larger than a year ago.

Production of crude peanut oil during the 1949-50 season through January 31 amounted to 105,000,000 pounds, the largest production of oil for any comparable period of record, against 61,731,000 pounds during the same time last season. Practically all of the oil produced so far this season was from shelled peanuts as crushings of farmers' stock have been negligible.

Soybean—Firmness in soybeans was reflected in oil and the market advanced ½c. Crude oil was sold at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills February-March and April at 11½c., May-June was held at 11¼c. and July-September 11c. Refined edible oil was firmer and quoted at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Refined alkali and clarified oils were raised ½c. The former to 13.90c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery and clarified at 12.90c., same basis. CCC purchases of soybeans for export were reported at 186,666 bushels for the week ended February 17, bringing the total up to 601,066 bushels during July-February 17 inclusive.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended February 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	13	11.40	11.25	11.90@12.20
April	7	11.25	10.95	11.35@11.60
May	21	11.29	10.87	11.21@11.24
June	4	11.15	10.80	11.06@11.20
July	42	11.06	10.70	11.00@10.97S
August	..	....	....	10.80@10.94
September	14	10.95	10.65	10.83@10.90
October	2	10.05	10.05	9.91@10.03
November	..	....	....	9.85@10.05
December	6	10.00	9.83	9.81@9.90
January	..	....	....	9.85N
February	..	....	....	9.85N

Total sales, 109 tankcars.

Tung—Tight supply condition continued to feature the local market. Imported oil was scarce. Consuming demand was light. Sales were reported at 26½c. per pound, tankcars, New York for February-March delivery. Offers of futures also was limited with May delivery quoted at 25¾c., same basis. Prices of domestic oil covered a wide range—25¼c. to 25¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills, depending upon seller and delivery.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oil Market

Los Angeles.—There has been a general advancing of prices for oils on the local market. Trading was heavy at the offset of this increase but died out as buyers lost interest in the higher offerings. Coconut and tung oils still hold very little buyer interest at present. Castor oil, while not overly active, has held its current price since late in 1949. Tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, quoted as follows:—Castor, No. 1, 18 75c. per pound; No. 3, 17.5c. per pound; No. 1, dms., l.c.l., 20.25c. per pound; No. 3, dms., l.c.l., 19c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, dms., l.c.l., 24c. per pound; dehydrated, unbodied, dms., l.c.l., 23c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 14c. per pound. Corn, crude, 13.25-13.50c. per pound, Chicago basis; refined, 16.75c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 12c. per pound Texas 12¼c. per pound Valley; refined, 15.125c. per pound. Linseed, 17.5c. per pound. Peanut, crude, f.o.b. mill, 14.15c. per pound; refined, 17.25c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 11¾c. per pound, Decatur basis; refined, 14.625c. per pound. Tung, 26.25c. per pound, Florida or Georgia.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was unchanged and steady, reflecting the strength of tallow. Trading was reported spotty at unchanged prices. Export inquiry was fairly active, with business limited.

Lard—A firm tone prevailed. Inquiry for domestic and export was active. Prices were firmer for export and were advanced to 12¾c. per pound, containers, f.a.s. Cash lard was quoted at 11.05c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Trading was moderate, chiefly for domestic needs. Large users absorbed fair sized lots at unchanged prices, while small quantity buyers paid premiums of ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound. Higher prices also were paid for export. Fancy was sold at 8¼c., and prime, 8c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Animal Oils

Degras—Market remained steady. Trading restricted to actual needs. Quotations were without change.

Grease Oils—Higher cost of greases resulted in an advance of ½c. in all grades. Business was spotty. No. 1 was quoted at 12¼c. to 12¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity; extra winter strained, 13c. to 13½c. and prime burning, 14½c. to 15¼c.

Oleo Oil—This market was dull and featureless. Extra was more or less nominal at 12½c. per pound, drums, New York basis.

Tallow Oil—Acidless was raised ½c. to 12c. to 12½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Oleo Stearine—Business was reported inactive. Market was quoted nominally at 9½c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Cod—This market was dull and quotable unchanged. Tanked oil ranged from 8½c. to 9½c. per pound, drums, New York as to quantity and delivery.

Fish—Inquiry for refined grades was slow. Prices were unchanged, but steady. Light pressed oil was held at 9.2c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Crude sardine was quoted at 6¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Crude menhaden oil was nominal at 6c. tankcars, Atlantic coast.

Los Angeles.—Trading in sardine oil has been light the past week. Two cars were reported sold at 6¼c. per pound but there is not a great deal of oil offered at this price. Most sellers are quoting 6½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, while buying interest, although not active, is at the 6¼c. level. Tuna oil is listed nominally at 4.5c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, with no trading reported. Buying interest has been negligible, with only light supplies of the oil now on hand.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Recent advance in grease and tallow resulted in a firmer tone, though prices were maintained at former levels. Business was fairly active for immediate delivery.

Stearic Acid—Prices were well held for all grades. Higher cost of basic materials created a firmer tone. Trading was limited to prompt delivery.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Loose slab cake 41 percent was sold at $50 per ton, f.o.b. Mississippi valley points, for February, March, April shipment. Very few offerings were available with prices about $1 higher. Sacked meal 41 percent was offered at $56 to $57 basis Memphis, and $55 to $56 basis middle delta region, February, March, April shipment. Offerings of cottonseed meal in the southeast are very light with most demand coming from local sources. Mills asked $62 to $63 per ton for 41 percent and $5 less for 36 percent.

Linseed Meal—Improved stiffened this

Margarine Output: Dec.

Margarine production totaled 76,947,619 pounds in December, compared with 71,277,517 pounds in November and 73,475,767 pounds in December last year, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	Pounds—December 1949	1948
Production of uncolored margarin	52,446,384	63,117,436
Withdrawn tax-paid	53,172,458	62,893,026
Used in Uncolored Margarine		
Butter flavor	4,775	2,080
Corn oil	27,641	25,259
Cottonseed oil	27,891,508	33,419,577
Derivative of glycerin	77,981	96,508
Diacetyl	57	251
Lecithin	101,786	98,904
Milk	8,841,978	10,720,643
Monostearin	48,959	57,658
Neutral lard	309,642	350,372
Oleo oil	265,582	286,230
Oleo stearin	185,015	200,995
Oleo stock	36,670	30,525
Peanut oil	353	14,033
Salt	1,580,561	1,933,010
Soda, benzoate of	38,008	43,956
Sodium sulpho acetate	...	5,709
Soybean flakes	40	430
Soybean oil	13,915,265	16,614,985
Vitamin concentrate	8,375	11,564
Total	53,334,081	63,972,729
Production of colored margarin	24,501,235	10,358,331
Withdrawn tax-paid	23,681,721	9,304,930
Used in Colored Margarine		
Butter flavor	4,439	281
Color	13,785	8,695
Corn oil	4,600	2,093
Cottonseed oil	13,313,858	5,149,735
Derivative of glycerin	31,893	13,910
Diacetyl	19	44
Lecithin	42,639	15,115
Milk	4,132,805	1,910,934
Monostearin	19,237	6,482
Neutral lard	21,647	4,825
Oleo oil	35,972	6,400
Oleo stock	4,300	725
Peanut oil	51	15,072
Salt	739,668	313,516
Soda, benzoate of	16,687	6,096
Soybean oil	6,470,689	3,061,613
Vitamin concentrate	3,822	1,344
Total	24,856,111	10,516,850

market last week. Offers were materially reduced. Prices were strong.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal market was materially firmer last week. Demand was more active as offerings became less plentiful. Shipping directions accompanied orders in many cases—which was what the market needed. Light offerings of 34 percent expeller linseed meal pushed prices for this type up $3.50 to $4 a ton. At the week's end, expeller meal was selling at $63 to $65.50 per ton, f.o.b., Minneapolis basis, in sacks. Supplies of 36 percent extracted meal were plentiful, and quoted at $59.50 bulk, Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	13,020,000	12,600,000
Since Sept. 1	456,350,000	335,680,000

Peanut Meal—During the last week there have been several resale offerings of peanut meal from exporters. There is no large surplus of peanut meal available with the market holding about firm at $59 to $60 per ton, f.o.b. South Georgia and South Alabama mills February-March shipment

Soybean Meal—Bulk meal 44 percent was fairly strong and quoted at $57 March and $57.50 April through September, Decatur, while 44 percent was held at $60 basis West Tennessee and 41 percent $60 basis Mississippi valley points, March shipment. More oil mills in the southeast are beginning to produce soybean meal, and prices vary considerably. Demand has been only fair

Waxes

Beeswax—Light and spotty demand continued last week. Prices of crude and refined grades were unchanged.

Candelilla—Keen competition kept this market unsettled for spot delivery. Quotations were unchanged, depending upon seller and quantity. The amount of candelilla wax which can be exported from Mexico in 1950 through the associations of producers (sole exporters), it is understood, will probably be somewhat greater than the 2,700 metric tons produced in 1949.

Carnauba—Consuming inquiry was restricted to prompt requirements. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal for all grades. Inquiry for replacements was also limited. Primary market was unchanged and steady. The Federal Government of Brazil has established a limit of 40,000,000 cruzeiros ($2,000,000) for financing the 1949-50 carnauba wax crop in the State of Ceara.

Montan—Prices were easy and could have been shaded for sizable quantities. Bohemian and German waxes were quoted at 16½c. to 17c. per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Ouricury—This market was unchanged and steady with the high cost of replacements. Refined on the spot was held at 82c. to 84c. per pound, as to quantity.

General Mills Names Eastern Canada Agent

The chemical division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, has appointed the Caledonia Company, Ltd., sales representative for eastern Canada. The Caledonia organization, which maintains offices in Montreal and Toronto, will handle the company's complete line of vegetable, animal and marine fats and oils, as well as all organic chemical derivatives.

CCC Sells Cottonseed

The Agriculture Department has reported the sale of 16,000 tons of cottonseed to the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Memphis, Tenn. The Buckeye company was reported to have been the high bidder for the seed and acquired it in an outright sale at $59 per ton. The seed originally was sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation at $46.50 per ton.

DeWolfe Gets USDA Post in N.Y.

Ralph Y. DeWolfe has been named acting director of the New York commodity office of the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture. This office carries out operations of PMA and the Commodity Credit Corporation in connection with price support, purchase and loan, international supply, and other commodity programs in the twelve northeastern states. Its headquarters are at 67 Broad street, New York.

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- 1 Stokes Nickel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3'x5'.
- 5 Struthers Wells Stainless Drum Dryers, 5'x4' and 5'x10'.
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- 6 Copper and Steel Single, Double and Triple Effect Evaporators; varying capacities.
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- 2 Pfaudler Glass Lined, 500 gal. and 2,500 gal.

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- 1 Oliver Dorrco Rotary Vacuum Filter, 6'x3'.
- 2 United Oliver Rot. Vac. Filters, 5'3"x 6'; 6'x3'.
- 2 Sweetland Pressure Leaf Type Filters, No. 7 and No. 9.
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- 5 Cast Iron 36" Filter Presses, 45 chamber.
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- 1 Abbe Jacketed Steel Ball Mill, 30"x36".
- 1 Patterson Pebble Mill, 4'x5' motorized.
- 1 Patterson Buhrstone Lined Mill, 6'x5'.

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- 6 Fitzpatrick Stainless Model D Comminutors.
- 5 Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam to No. 4.
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- 12 Ribbon Type Powder Mixers, 200 lb. to 10,000 lb.
- 40 Double Arm Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers up to 150 gal.
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- 1 Readco 210 gal. Jacketed Ribbon Type Mixer.
- 1 Readco Stainless 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
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- 1 Day 40 gal. Nickeled Pony Mixer.

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2—Miehle Printing Presses No. 1 and No. 2.
1—Seybold Cutter 44".
1—International SF Gluer & Sealer.
1—Hartford Cutter & Creaser 27 x 40.
1—Thompson Cutter & Creaser 26 x 32.
1—Sheridan Up & Down Die Cutter.
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1—Copper Bubble Cap Column, 30" dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.
2—Stainless Steel Spray Towers, 33" x 17'
1—Atm. Tray Dryer, 1,000 sq. ft.
3—Pan Dryers or Graining Kettles, Jktd. & Agit.: 5' dia. x 30"; 9' dia. x 36"
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1—Ingersoll Rand bronze Centrif. Pump. 850 GPM @ 140', 40 HP motor.
2—Ing. Rand Bronze Centrif. Pumps. 200 GPM @ 230', 20 HP motor.
5—Duriron Centrif. Pumps, 80 GPM @ 45'
1—Monel Jktd. & Agit. Reaction Kettle, 100 gal., vacuum or pressure.
3—B&S Stainless Reaction Kettles, direct fired, heavy duty agitator—approx. 1,000 gal. cap.
3—Stainless Steel Tanks, 3,450 gal., vert., bolted top, 9' dia. x 7'3" high; coils.
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New and used high pressure Steam Boilers, 2 H.P. to 250 H.P.
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2—Ribbon Type Mixers, steam jacketed.
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9—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gals. each.
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1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
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1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18—24-plate.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill 36" dia. x 42", silex lined.
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators 9' dia. x 11'6".
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
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Pebble Mills 18" x 27", 30" x 30", 30" x 42", 54" x 60", 6' x 5'.
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1—16 x 40 roller mill.
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PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
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1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, Stainless Steel Perforated bottom discharge Centrifugal, with 10 HP motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" center slung, motor driven Centrifugal, monel perforated basket.
1—AT&M 30" suspended steel perforated basket Centrifugal, exp. proof.
1—Bird 18"x28" Continuous Centrifugal with solid monel bowl, m.d.
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5—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7 and 2, stainless steel bodies and leaves.
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1—Oliver 3'x2' Rotary Vac. Filter.
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5—Baker Perkins Double Arm Steam Jacketed Mixers, 100, 50, 2 and 1 gal.
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Caustic Pot, 74" x 74"—2" thick.
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1—Monel Swenson single effect evaporator—282 sq. ft.
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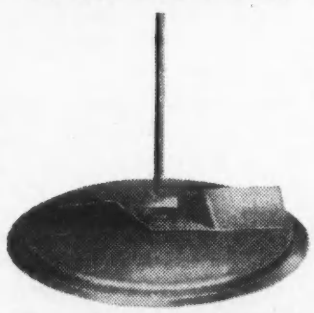

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- AGITATOR COMES KNOCK-DOWN—This saves storage space.

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1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 HP, complete.
Day 1200# steel, Powder Mixer & Sifter.
4—French Oil 400-Ton Linseed Presses.
2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles. Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24"
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
8—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, & 9 gals.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48".
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 6 gal. sizes.
1—U. S. Stainless Colloid Mill, 5 HP.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24" 30", 32", 42" Iron & Wood Filter Presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames
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6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
6—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 3".
1—Stedman #32 single roll crusher.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
11—Sharples No. 6A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill
1—Sameo Jr. auto. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Revolvator hand operated 1,000#
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines. Colton Tube Fillers.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼ 2 HP.
Rotary Cutters up to 40 HP.
8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
4—#00 & #0000 Raymond Mills.
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2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
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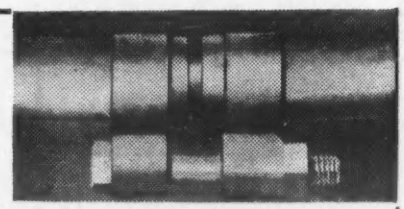

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Stokes high vacuum pumps—212C, watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months; satisfaction guaranteed. Price $349 each; quantity available; inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

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Equipment Wanted by Brooklyn, New York, manufacturer: 2 "Haveg 41" tanks 5' diam. x 5' deep; 1 "Haveg 60" tank 2' 6" x 4' deep; 1 S.S. tank, type 304-310 3' diam. x 4' deep. OPD 152.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom Grinding to micron sizes; pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new product sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 994.

Collapsible Tubes, jars and cans filled; contract work. Pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointments, lubricants, adhesives, lacquers, caulking compounds, colors in oil and allied materials. Manufacturing facilities for small and large runs. Inquiries invited. Military Packaging Service, 313 Woods Ave., Oceanside, Long Island, N. Y.

Mixing, pulverizing, screening and packaging facilities available for dry chemicals; carload or less. Many raw materials, and containers such as drums, barrels or bags in stock. All transportation, including railroad siding, with stop-over privileges for shipping and receiving. Confidential service. Experienced staff under chemical engineer on premises assures high-quality workmanship. Metropolitan New York City area. OPD 119.

Specification mixing of dry chemicals. Ten pounds up to bulk size packages. Reputable organization, highly experienced staff, Metropolitan New York area. Ex warehouse or can drop ship in your name. Can furnish materials. OPD 158.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Fluorescein Dye—10,000 lbs. in 1-lb. tin cans, all in excellent condition. Available at greatly reduced price. Sabin Metal Corp., 40 Lispenard St., N. Y. 13.

Offer for sale: Petroleum sulphonate 50%; tankcar; regular supply. Price competitive. Mineral oil (export) technical & USP; steady supply. Price competitive. OPD 159. Worth 2-6546-7.

MATERIALS WANTED

Wanted—Oil anise, anethol, vanillin, ethyl vanillin, coumarin. Best prices. Any quantity. Canal 6-7336.

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 133.

Pigments, Oils, gums, etc., for paint, varnish, lacquer and allied industries wanted for resale. Will also dispose of excess or surplus inventories on commission. New York City area. Write OPD 149.

PLANTS OFFERED

For Sale: Lacquer and vinyl plant—1,000 gallon also hot melts 4,000 lbs. per day. Equipment suitable for mixing compounds in paint and allied fields. Complete laboratory and office facilities. Located in Nassau County, New York. OPD 150.

Lacquer Plant for sale. Unrestricted. Brooklyn. Completely equipped for manufacturing lacquers and industrial finishes. Underground tanks. Moderate rental. Reply OPD 156.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted—Salesman who has sold and knows used chemical & process eqpt. business. Must be able to travel. We are an aggressive, growing organization with headquarters in New York City. Write OPD 154.

Shellac Chemist or consultant wanted to lay out plans for efficient and economical small plant to bleach and refine shellac. Replies confidential. OPD 155.

Crude Drug distributor desires man with experience in the export of drugs or allied lines. Good position available. Write stating qualifications, salary desired and other pertinent information. OPD 160.

POSITIONS WANTED

Production Administrator—Engineer, M.S., 37, married, with 15 years' experience in production management, chemical production, trouble shooting, research, development, engineering, personnel, planning, quality control. Pharmaceutical intermediates, vitamins, fine chemicals and miscellaneous organics from pilot scale to tonnage production. Desires challenging managerial position. OPD 146.

Chemical Engineer, 3½ years diversified experience—edible oils and fats; quality, production, control, process. Lab. chief chemist. Location immaterial. OPD 147.

Pharmaceutical and fine chemical manufacturers—Available about April 1st, a mature and thoroughly experienced man with fine record in pharmaceuticals, biologicals, parenteral medication and fine chemicals who seeks responsible position with first-class established firm. Highest type references. OPD 157.

Imports at U.S. Ports

—Continued from page 55

VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Tombarel Products Corp, African Enterprise, Durban
4 cks, Naugatuck Aromatics Div, African Enterprise, Durban
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, African Enterprise, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT — 1,013 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, African Enterprise, Durban
1,154 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, African Enterprise, Durban
WHITING—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bros Co, American Traveler, Liverpool
4,000 bgs, Pieuss Staffer North American Co, Black Falcon, Antwerp
8,100 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner, Tervaete, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—12 dms, Orbis Products Corp, American Manufacturer, Manchester
WOOL GREASE—54 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Black Falcon, Antwerp
WORMSEED FLOWER—146 bgs, Inland Alkaloid Co, Khedive Ismail, Alexandria
YELLOW IRON OXIDE—441 bgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
ZINC OXIDE—2,400 bgs, Media, Liverpool
1,240 bgs, Media, Liverpool

Baltimore

CARAWAYSEED — 400 bgs, W G Scarlett Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
GLYCERIN—366 dms, Lever Bros Co, Malakand, Calcutta
MANGANESE ORE—2,550 tons, Ore & Ferro Co, Malakand, Vizagapatam
299 tons, Westinghouse Electric Co, Malakand, Calcutta
7,650 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp, African Sun, Durban
POTASH MURIATE—1,401 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Molda, Antwerp
SULPHATE—300 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Raphael Semmes, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,135 bgs, Imex Corp, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
2,954 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
SODIUM SILICATE—6 carboys, Davidson Chemical Corp, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
WATTLE BARK—2,300 bls, Olson Sales Agency, African Enterprise, Durban
1,100 bls, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Enterprise, Durban
EXTRACT—1,012 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, African Enterprise, Durban
563 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Enterprise, Durban
2,338 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, African Enterprise, Durban

Boston

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Crawford Co, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, Crawford Co, Mormacowl, Buenos Aires
COCONUT OIL—683,200 lbs, R J Roesling, President Buchanan, Manila
HOOF MEAL—500 bgs, International Packers Commercial Corp, Mormacowl, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,965 bgs, Imex Corp, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
1,103 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Mormacowl, Buenos Aires
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,185 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, African Enterprise, Durban
1,017 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, African Enterprise, Durban
ZINC OXIDE—400 bgs, Media, Liverpool

Los Angeles

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Steel Vendor, Alleppey

Norfolk

MICA—33 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Malakand, Calcutta
98 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, American Harvester, London
WATTLE BARK—1,815 bls, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Enterprise, Durban
EXTRACT—1,013 bgs, M S Kattenhorn Co, African Enterprise, Durban

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,400 bgs, Keasby & Mattison Co, Robin Wentley, Lourenco Marques
ISINGLASS—10 cs, Mangel-Sheurmann Co, American Importer, London
MANGANESE ORE—5,400 tons, E J Lavino & Co, African Pilgrim, Donala
668,000 kilos, E J Lavino & Co, African Glen, Luanda
PEATMOSS—375 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Azalea City, Bremen
300 bls, Kerr Maurer & Co, Inc, Azalea City, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,865 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Williamsburg, Pamatacual
22,668 tons, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Nashbulk, Mena Al Ahmadi
132,128 bbls, The Texas Oil Co, E J Henry, Las Piedras
121,216 bbls, The Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Traveler, Puerto La Cruz
115,905 bbls, The Texas Oil Co, Trinity, Las Piedras
PUMICE STONE—5 tons, Charles B Chrystal Co, Exchester, Canneto Lipari
WHITING—5,860 tons, National Bank of Philadelphia, Montevideo, London

San Francissco

BEEF GLANDS—5 tcs, Armour & Co, Mormacdawn, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—2,205 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Duivendyk, Antwerp
2,205 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Duivendyk, Antwerp
990 bgs, Van Water & Rogers Co, Duivendyk, Antwerp
CASEIN—400 bgs, New York Trust Co, Mormacdawn, Buenos Aires
CHILLIES—45 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Hong Kong Transport, Yokohama
CHROME ORE — 3,500 tons, Kaiser Aluminum Chemical Co, Eloy Alfaro, Masinloc
COPRA—1,500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Hong Kong Transport, Tacloban
1,100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Tranquebar, Cebu
750 tons, Cargill Inc, Tranquebar, Cebur
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Philippine Bear, Cebu
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Peter Maersk, Yokohama
18 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Peter Maersk, Yokohama
HALIBUT LIVER OIL—3 cs, Haltel Import Co, Tranquebar, Hong Kong
LEAD—19,791 bars, American Metal Co, Santa Leonor, Callao
MINERAL CONCENTRATES—308 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, China Transport, Manila
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, A Rossi & Co, Mount Davis, Genoa
50 dms, A S Fritz & Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
100 dms, Parodi Erminio & Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
PEATMOSS—3,525 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Duivendyk, Antwerp
500 bls, J D Williamson Sales Co, Duivendyk, Antwerp
450 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Duivendyk, Antwerp
5 bls, Vohlryzek & Co, Duivendyk, Antwerp
PEPPER, WHITE—42 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Duivendyk, Antwerp
POLLAKLIVER OIL—40 dms, Jensen McLean Co, Peter Maersk, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,300 bgs, International Products Corp, Mormacdawn, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Paraguay, Corinto
163 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Peter Maersk, Hong kong
SHARK LIVERS—10,160 lbs, Sohn Tanzi Co, Isabel Rose, Papeete
TUNG OIL—133 dms, California Bear, Taku Bar
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Nicholas Weitzner Co, Duivendyk, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—107 dms, Bank of California, Duivendyk, Bremen

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